BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842. No. 8668

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. J. LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 16th Sept. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected one having the Commander of the Sunda Vessel. We believe the Commander of the one of his SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 16th Sept. 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA AND MADRAS, CALLING AT THE MALABAR COAST AND AT COLOMBO—The Barque *Stalkart*, of 560 Tons, Captain DIXON, will have early despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 16th September 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA, CALLING ON THE COAST IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS—The fast Sailing Barque *Echo*, of 306 Tons Register. For Passage or light Freight, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row. 16th September 1842.

FOR COLOMBO.—The *Oriental*, W. WILSON, Commander, will be dispatched on the 22d Inst. For Freight of Specie or Passage, apply to Capt. WILSON or DIROM CARTER & Co.

Rampart Row, 16th Sept. 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate of *Antonio de Souza*, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant deceased, limited to the Government Promissory Note numbered 619 for Rupees 29,190 which was of the said *Antonio de Souza*, at the time of his death, may be committed to *Pascoal Manoel da Silva*, of Bombay, a Clerk in the office of Messrs Skinner & Co. as the Attorney of *Joao Antonio Pereira, Nicolao Manoel de Lima Pereira*, and *Anna De Ga*; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

ACTON S. AYRTON,
Proctor.

NOTICE.

TENDO se feita applicaçaö a Suprema Corte da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas da Admiraçaö do Estado de *Antonio de Souza*, Christaö morador sido de Bombahim ja falecido, limitado a Nota do Emprestimo do Governo, numerado 619 por Rupeas 29,190, a qual foi do ditto Antonio de Souza ao tempo do falecimento, para ser entregue a *Pascoal Manoel da Silva* morador em Bombaim, as-istente no Escritorio de Senhores Skinner & Companhia, como Procurador de *Joao Antonio Pereira, Nicolao Manoel de Lima Pereira, e Anna de Ga*,—Todas pessoas interessadas nisto, sao por esta informadas do mesmo.—Bombaim, 9 de Setembro 1842.

A. S. AYRTON,
Procurador.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause of *Hessing versus Sutherland*, the Creditors of *George William Hessing*, late an Ensign in Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Infantry, who died at Camp Kurrachee in the East Indies on the fourth day of July 1841, are to come in and prove their debts before *Sir William Horne* one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, on or before the Sixth day of November 1842, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

SIMPSON AND COBB,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.
11, Austin Friars London.

16th July 1842.

ON Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in convenient sets, drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, London, apply to

WM. & THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents for the Bank of Ceylon.

Rampart Row, 16th September 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 day's sight, in sets of £ 300, £ 200, £ 100 and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

Nesbit Row, 16th September 1842.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean, as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1842.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—

By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE on Monday, the Twenty Sixth day of Sept. Inst at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this Thirteenth day of September in the sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી-ખુમબજી માં) કું-ઢંઢેરો-ફરમાવ-તથા-ખબર-દીઆંથી-અફેર-ફરમાવે-શ્રી-ખુમબજી-ની-ન્યુદીકેટર-ની-થુપરીમ-કોરટ-માગજ-રોશન-બેશશે-જે-ઠંકાણે-કોરટ-ભરે વ-તેજ-ઘેરનો-શ્રી-ખુમબજનાં-કોરટ-મધે-શોમવારને-દીને-તારીખ ૨૬ મી-શપટેમ બર-ચાલતા-મકીનાંનીએ-કલાક ૧૧ નાં-પેકેલા-પોકોરનાં-રોશન-ભરાશે ❀

અને-તેજ-જગો-કુપર-તેજ-વેલાએ-આદ મીરાબટી-રોશન-એટલેજે-દરીઆવરદી-માતા નાં-નેઆવની-શલા-બેશશે-શાશાકુકે-જેકો જ-ઓણશનો-ટંટો-અથવા-ખુન-અથવા-વાં ફાંણમોની-ચોરી-અથવા-દરીઆનાં-ચાંચી આ-ચોરો-અથવા-તરકટ-અથવા-ફરેક-બીજી તકશીરનો-દાવો-કોએ-તેકનો-નેઆવ-બાંકે ❀

અને-કું-શરીક-ખબર-દીઆંથી-આપુચએ જેકોજ-ઓણશનો-ટંટો-જઆ-ચોરી-જઆ-ખુન-જઆ-તરકટ-જઆ-ફરએક-કેક-બીજી તકશીરનો-દાવો-કોએ-તે-ઓણશ-પોતાનો-મુદો-ખરો-કરવા-શાકુ-જે-દાકાડો-કુપર-છા પેલોછે-તે-દાકાડે-તથા-કુપર-છાપેલા-ઠંકાણે તાંકાં-તેનાં-ગ્રવાકી-અગર-શાકેદી-આપે અને-પોતે-કાજર-થાએ-અને-તેવાં-ઓણશો કોરટનાં-કોકમ-વગર-કોરટમાંથી-જાએ નકી—તારીખ ૧૩ મી-શપટમબર-તથા-અંગા રેજની-રાણી-વીકટોરીઆનુ-વરશ-છકું ❀

જે—એલ—જનરાન—શારીક

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. beg to call the

so did every journal in [illegible] ed which is right The *Times* thought the Government [illegible] to similar [illegible] have sent to their comrades on the Modder [illegible] the reader [illegible] pose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.*

100 ditto

Total.....£80 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three day after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with the difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th Sept. 1842.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, second assistant to the collector in Khandesh, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency and remain there for one week, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language in October next.

Mr. J. Webb, acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 16th instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language in October next.

Lieutenant J. G. Forbes, 23d regiment native infantry, has been permitted to resign his appointment of assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Dukhun.

Bombay Castle, 14th Sept. 1842.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assistant to the collector of Poona, is placed in permanent charge of the Purgunnas of Khirad Mahwul from the 16th ultimo.

Captain G. Thornton, superintendent of salt Chowkees in the Rutnageeree collectorate, is allowed leave of absence from

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of *John Stewart Esq.* in the Firm of *Forbes and Co.* at Bombay will cease on the 31st July next.

(Signed) CHARLES FORBES.
(Signed) JOHN STEWART.

London, 31st March 1842.

With reference to the above notice, the interest and responsibility of *Mr. John Stewart* in our Firm, terminated on the 31st July last.

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 9th September 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents under the style of *Purrier and Co.*

EDWARD PURRIER.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS CANTOR.

Calcutta, 20th August 1842.

WANTED for a Ship, a CHIEF MATE who has been employed in the Country Trade, and has a knowledge of the Native language, who also bears an unexceptionable character—Apply to

FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between me the undersigned and *Bapoo Ragoonath Josey* under the firm of Bapoo Gunputjee and Company in Bombay, in the trade or business of Merchants and Bankers was this day dissolved, as witness my hand this 14th day of September 1842.

GUNPUT B. BHANDAREE.

ખબર-દીઆંથી-આપીએચજે કું-ઢંડેલ-શદ્દી-કરનાર-ગનપટ-બાપશા-તંનદારી-તથા-બાપુ-રઘુનાઢ-ઓશી-એ-કમો મંચ્રો-જણાએ-બા પુ-ગનપટજી-તીકમપનીને નામનો-ધંધો-પેપાર-તથા-દલાલીપણાંનું-કામ ચલાવતા કુતા-તે-આજ-દીનેથી-એટલેતારી ખ ૧૪ મી-શપટેમબર ૧૮૪૨ ને-દીનેથી-બંધ કીધું છે—દશાતખત ❀

ગનપટ-બાપશા-તંનદારી

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. beg to call the attention of the Indian Community to their extensive stock of Wines, Liquors &c. now for sale at their Godowns, from which they are able to execute orders with the utmost promptitude—the following is the present

CURRENT PRICES OF SUPPLIES.

Hodyson's, Bass's & Allsopp's Pale Ales	Qts. a 5½ Rs.	Pts. Rs. 3½ per doz.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

Sherry in Butts of very superior quality	a Rs. 800
Fresh 2nd Growth Claret	a 25 per doz.
Fine Old Mellow Port (unrivalled in this Market)	a 24 „
Superior Pale, and Brown Sherry	a 25 „

FROM H. B. SMITH AND Co.

Very superior Port	a 22 „
Medium Gold Color Sherry	a 22 „
Do.	Do. in Butts. a 800 „
Sherries, of superior quality, according to Price.	
Brown, Pale, and Gold Color	a 18 to 24 Rs. per doz.
Do.	Do. in Pints a 9 to 12 Rs. per doz.
Do.	in wood a Rs. 400 to 700 per Butt.
Port, a rich old Wine from "Day"	Qts. Rs. 21. Pints Rs. 12 per doz.

DUNKIN'S WINES.

White Sparkling Champagne, of first rate quality	a 45 do.
Fresh full flavor'd French Clarets of various denominations,	a 12 to 20 Rs. per doz.
Champagne Cognac Brandy, pale straw color	a 15 Rs. per doz.
Superior English Brandy	Rs. 12 per doz.
Madeira of very choice quality from *Messrs. Murdock Shortridge and Co.* Imported direct from the Island per Pipe Rs. 700, and in bottle Rs. 26 per doz.	
Grahame's Geneva	a 15 Rs. per doz.
Old Jamaica Rum	a 15 „
Choice Glenlivet Whiskey	a 18 „
Hock of choice quality	a 30 „
Old Tom	a 21 „
Moselle	a 25 „
Cherry Brandy	a 18 ₰ doz. Pts
Old Cordial Malmsey of the finest quality	a 16 „
Genuine Constantia	a 16 „
Liqueurs of various kinds	a 21 „
Guinness's Stout, lately arrived	a 8 per doz. Qts.
Do.	Do. a 4½ do. Pints.
Superior Manilla Cheroots	a 30 Rs. per Box.

All goods sent from Messrs. FRITH AND CO'S Godowns are warranted to be of the best quality conformable to price, and as a particular branch of Messrs. FRITH AND CO'S business for a long series of years, has been Army, and Mess Agents, the selection, and purchase of Mess supplies, and the transmission of same has always received their best attention, and will continue to do so.

On Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines viz.

FROM MESSRS. PINTO, PERRS & Co.

Sherry, of first rate quality, Brown & Gold color which can be highly recommended.. Rs. 600 per Butt.
355 per Hhd.
160 per Qr. Cask.

FROM F. B. GARTY, LONDON.

Gold color Sherry, of good quality at Rs. 250 per Hhd.
Do. in cases of 3 & 6 doz. each „ 21 per doz.
Port Wine in 3 doz. cases „ „ 21 per doz.

FROM LEWIS & Co. MADEIRA.

Full bodied Old L. P. Madeira of very choice quality at Rs. 650 per Pipe and Rs. 340 per Hhd.

Very rich Old Cordial Malmsey Madeira at Rs. 276 per Qr. Cask.

FROM S. VERTUE, Junr.

Pale Gold color Sherry, a very pure Wine, and is much approved of, at Rs. 18 per doz. in cases of 3 doz. each.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, Sept. 16th, 1842.

SALE OF IRON.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of Hoop and Sheet Iron on Monday the 19th instant at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 16th September 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, on Wednesday next the 21st instant, a quantity of Ladies Scarlet Cloth and Scarlet Serges.

Also Ladies Black Hair Pins, fine Needles in Boxes, Linen Pound Thread, mixed Pins, Black Silk Boot Laces, Worsted Braid of all colors, Black Braid laces, Silk and Cotton Stay Laces, Soldiers laces, Insertion Muslin of different patterns, Worsted Binding together with a few Pieces of Worsted Damask well adapted for Table and Couch Covers.

At 1 P. M. any Horses or Carriages offering.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 27th Inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale the neat and modern Household Furniture &c. of the Revd. Dr. *Stevenson*, the same consists of the usual assortment in a neatly furnished house. Further particulars will appear hereafter.

PEAT'S SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received per "*Rajasthan*" for sale on Commission, the following articles by the above well known Maker, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen's Racing Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Patent Saddle Cloths, Spare Chifney and Pelham Bits, &c.

FOR SALE.—A neat Roomy Chariot in good order with a pair of strong Horses and Harness. The whole in good condition.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a first rate *McCabe's* Lady's Gold Watch made to order, with handsome Chain hooks &c. complete.—Price 700 Rs

Also several Chains, Brooches, Rings, Lockets, and various articles of Jewellery.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a small quantity of Patent Japan Blacking, from those well known Manufacturers I. D. WILLIAMS & Co. of London—and which they warrant equal to any ever Imported into Bombay—Price Rs 6 per dozen large Bottles.

FANCY BISCUITS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a small assortment of Fancy Biscuits, from those well known Manufacturers HUNTLEY & PALMER, Reading.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.

FOR SALE—A variety of these famous Locks are now for sale at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.'s consisting of Drawer, Cupboard, Box, Padlock, &c.

MARDER'S CELEBRATED JET, for Harness, Buggy Hoods, &c. may still be had at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.'s in pint bottles.

TO LET—A commodious and dry Godown measuring about 60 feet long, 22 broad and 8 high.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. beg to draw attention to these Wines which they have in large quantity, of Superior flavor and sound quality. Price 10 Rs per dozen. Port Wine in Pints, at 6 Rs. per dozen.

COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have recently received a fresh batch of Copenhagen Cherry Brandy, of approved quality, which they are retailing at 12 Rs. per dozen. If taken in quantities of 6 dozens and upwards, the price will be 11 Rs. per dozen.

Meadow Street, September 16, 1842.

BRITANNIA METAL EWERS AND BASONS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have a few sets of the above, and some dozens of Hotwater and Dinner Plates for sale on Commission at moderate prices.

GUNS AND PISTOLS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have for Sale on Commission, a great variety of the best double and single barrelled Guns by "Rabone" of London, in Mahogany Cases, fitted up with all necessary Apparatus. Also several pairs of Pistols in cases by the same Maker and by "Thos. Lloyd" of Fleet Street, London; the whole of which are moderately priced, to ensure a ready sale.

BEST HOLLANDS GIN.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have a considerable quantity of most superior Hollands on hand, in Cases of 21 square Bottles, which they are authorized to retail at 7 Rs. per dozen. Parcels of more than five cases may be had at 6 Rs. per dozen.

LISBON WINE (VINHO BRANCA.)

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have a few dozens of the above superior Wine still remaining. Price 10 Rs. per dozen.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents,
No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c, and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude ad fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1343, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/64 ditto	22	ditto
2,000	Prizes or Chances.	480	Tickets
	Reserved, of the first Cal-	100	ditto

the 10th to the 31st ultimo, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

Mr R. Y. Bazett, second assistant to the collector of Khandesh, assumed charge of his duties on the 10th ultimo.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed to the presidency previously to applying for leave on sick certificate to go to the Neilgherry Hills.

Mr. R. Keays, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one month to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, under the provisions VI, of the absentee regulation.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Captain H. B. Turner, mint engineer, is allowed leave for a period of two months, to visit the Mahableshwar Hills, on private affairs.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th Sept. 1842.

Mr. H. Brown, judge and session judge of the Conkan, resumed charge of his office, on the 7th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th Sept. 1842.

Mr. W. Richardson received charge, on the 10th instant, of the office of agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th Sept. 1842.

Lieutenant J. D. Leckie, assistant political agent, received charge of the post office at Kurrachee, from Lieutenant Pelly on the 15th ultimo.

The reverend J. Stevenson, senior minister of St. Andrew's church, is allowed leave to proceed to Poona, for four months from the 22d instant.

Lieutenant W. F. Gordon, assistant political agent, received charge of the post office at Kurrachee, from lieutenant Leckie on the 23rd ultimo.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that James Patch esq solicitor, was appointed on the 10th July last, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, to the office of Actuary for the Diocese of Bombay, during the absence of C. H. Bainbridge esq.

Bombay Castle, 10th Sept. 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service, by C. Sims esq from the 21st July last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1842.

No. 85. Mr. Thomas Edward Lewis, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived at the Presidency per Ship "Berkshire" on the 30th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1100 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Sets of Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Government of Bombay, on the Government of India in Calcutta, at thirty days sight, will be disposed of on Wednesday the 21st Instant, by public Sale, at the General Treasury, at 1 o'clock P. M., namely.

25	Sets of Bills of Co's	Rs.	1000	each Co's	Rs. 25000
10	..... do.....	..	2000	each	.. 20000
10	..... do.....	..	3000	each	.. 30000
20	..... do.....	..	5000	each	.. 100000
10	..... do	..	10000	each	.. 100000
5	..... do.....	..	20000	each	.. 100000
5	..... do.....	..	25000	each.....	.. 125000
85 Sets					Co's. Rs. 500000

The Bills are to be paid for at the General Treasury on or before Saturday the 24th Instant, and such as may remain unappropriated in consequence of the non-payment of the purchase money, on the close of the Treasury on that day, will be re-sold on the Saturday following, at the risk of the first purchaser, who will forfeit any advantages that may result from such re-sale, and be required to make good to Government any loss sustained thereby.

The Sub-Treasurer will, as usual, grant a Certificate for the sum of Money paid into the General Treasury on account of each Set of Bills purchased at this sale, or he will consolidate the amount of two or more sets of Bills in one Certificate at the option of the purchaser, provided the Sets of Bills to be so consolidated have been all bought at one and the same rate of Exchange.

On the above mentioned Treasury Certificates being presented at the Accountant General's Office, the Bills in question will be prepared as soon after as possible, and will be delivered to the parties entitled to them on their passing a Receipt for the same on the back of the Treasury Certificates.

R T. WEBB,
Depy. Acct. Genl. in charge.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 7th inst	....Chests	296
INDORE.		
Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840-41..	....Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841-42 up to the 13th June	„	14,681
	Total	14,861
IMPORTED.		
Balance of last year's importation.....	....Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 6th instant.....	„	14,800
	Total....	16,800
EXPORTED		
From the 27th October 1841, to the 6th instant	....Chests	13,633
Ditto from the 7th to the 13th instant.....	„	105
	Total....	13,743

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1842.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

September 14th. Lieut. J. D. Leckie 22d N. I. from Kurrachee.
Do. do. Lieut. T. Clark, 34th Madras Native Infantry, from do.

Departures.

September 12th. Assistant Surgeon G. W. Maitland, attached to H. M. 28th Regt. to Karrachee.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Sept. 14th. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, mr. A. Newman, acting master from Karrachee 11th Sept. passed H. C. vessel Indus off Dwarka 12th Sept and 13th passed H. C. S. V. Berenice, and S miramis, lat 19 54 North and long. 70 55 East.

Passengers Lieut. Leckie, 22d N. I. lieut. Clark, 34th Madras N. I. mr. Knight, late acting master of Indus Flotilla, 5 seamen and 7 lascars from do. Bower, Cohan, O'Shaughness, gunners of artillery.

14th. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master from Surat 14th Sept.

Passengers—G. L. Elliot esq mrs Elliot, G. Coles esq. mrs. Coles, and 2 children, doctor Howison and 2 natives.

Departures.

Sept. 12th. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, lieut. W. C. Barker, commanding to Karrachee.

Passengers—Brevet lieut. colonel Cotton, captain T. W. Parker, lieuts. F. B Russell, H. D. Smart and G. Gravatt, ensign S. Cotton, surgeon James Campbell, quarter master W. Karr, 2 ladies, 6 children, 3 women, 4 children, 2 warrant officers, 239 non-commissioned rank and file, 17 women, 34 children, 31 public followers natives, 44 privates do. of H. M. 28th regt 1 rank and file of 15th N. I. 5 native women and 11 public followers of artillery, lieut and mrs Simpson and child, ensign and mrs. Goufrey and child, 2 women, 2 children, 9 private followers of 17th N. I. ensign Grice and 3 private followers of the 25th N. I. 50 public followers of commissariat department do. do. 1 medical do. tent lascars, 1 woman, 27 public followers, and ensign Ord, 8th N. I.

Do. The East India Company's Steam Frigate Semiramis, lieut. C. H. Berthon, commanding to Karrachee.

Passengers—Lieut. colonel French, K. H. captains P. Adams, G. Minster and R. J. Baumgardt, lieuts McAndrews and J. G. R Alpin, ensign C. Grant, pay master G T. Benson, adjutant D. McGregor, Assistant Surgeon A. Alexander, 2 women, 4 children, 2 warrant officers, 302 non-commissioned rank and file, 30 women and 56 children of Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 28th regt. lieut Deshon, and 1 rank and file, 1 woman, 1 child and 3 private followers of Her Majesty's 22d regt assistant surgeon Brummell and 3 private followers of do. 40th, captain Wetherall and 4 private followers of do. 4 at ensign Kerr and 3 private followers of 6th N. I ensign Showell and 3 private followers of 20th do. and 67 followers of commissariat department.

13th. Brig Lady Leith, J. W. Lewis, master to China.

Passengers—Messrs. Viscardo and Chandler.

Do. Ship Belvedier, Samuel Stephenson, master to Macao.

Do. H. M. Sloop of War Syren, William Smith esq commander to Madras.

Passengers—Marquis of Tweeddale and suite.

Do. Ship Inglis, H. S. H. Isaacson, master to China.

Passengers—Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee esq 5 clerks and 6 servants.

Do. Ship Tory, G. Johnson, master to Calcutta.

Passengers—Mr. Theobald, captain and mrs. Innes, captain Nicholay, mr. Mitchell.

14th. Brig Eliza, James Grange, master to Singapoor and Siam.

Passengers—2 moguls and 3 servants.

15th. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master to Goa.

Passengers—Conde De Antas, Governor General of Goa and suite.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
A Steamer.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	1 Oct
Amy.....	Grey & co	London ..	20 Sept
Windsor Castle..	Higginson& Cardwell..	Liverpool	5 Oct
Caledonia	Brownrigg & co.....	Liverpool	
Victory	Frith and co.....	Liverpool	
Monarch.....	McVicar Burn & co..	China	
Bostilces.....	Foster & co.....	China	
London	Forbes & co.....	China	in Sept
Mary	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
Britons Queen.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	Calcutta..	
Stalkart.....	Frith & co.....	Calcutta..	20 Sept
Gilbert Henderson..	T. Jefferies.....	Calcutta..	
Echo	Frith & co	Calcutta..	
Myaram Dayram.....	Motiram Myaram	Siam	
Arab.....	Forbes and co.....	Australia..	in Oct
Caledonia.....	Bates Owen & co....		
John Campbell.....	Foster & co.....		
Caledonia	Vicajee Mherjee.....		
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland.....	D. & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichun		
Ritchie.....	Grey & co.....		
British Merchant ...	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Scaleby Castle.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....		
Oriental.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Broxbournebury..	Dirom Carter & co....		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Broom.....	Grey & co		
Champion	Skinner & co.....		
Margaret	Browrigg and co.....		
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co..		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.....		
Portland.....	Campbell Miller & co.		
Earl of Clare.....	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Maitland	Remington & co.....		
Maulins	Grey & co.....		
Alcmoon	McVicar Burn co.....		
Morley.....	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co....		
Ann.....	W & T Edmond & co		
John Panter.....	Remington & co.....		
Barrell	EglintonMaclean & co.		
Candahar.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Ardaseer.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee& co		
Rajasthan.....	W Nicol & co.....		
Northumberland.....	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa.....	Campbell Miller & co.		
Argyll.....	Foster & co.....		
William Wallis.....	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hookinson	Dirom Carter & co....		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer.....	Foster & co		
Lord Lynedoch.....	Foster & co.....		
Berkshire.....	Foster & co.....		
Edward.....	Frith & co.....		
Madonna.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Seringapatam.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Castle Huntley.....	C Cowasjee & co.....		
Harlequin.....	Remington & co.....		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Bencoolen.....	Frith & co		
William & Ann	Eglinton Maclean & co		
H. C. Steamers..	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Tapiee		
" " "	Tender Cardiva		
" " "	Euphrates		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " "	Schooner Maldiva		
" " Royal Tiger			
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Neptune	.....	London ..	24th May
Eliza Stewart.....	.....	London ..	24th do
Tyrer.....	.....	London ..	6th June
John Knox.....	.....	London ..	18th June
Harmony.....	.....	London ..	4th July
Wild Irish Girl..	.....	London ..	2d July
Coromandel.....	.....	London ..	7th July
Childe Harold ...	Foster & co.....	London ..	19th July
Malabar.....	Skinner & co.....	London ..	23d July
Salisbury	.....	Liverpool	4th June
Leonard Dobbin....	W. Nicol & co.....	Liverpool	27th do
Eleanor	.....	Liverpool	11th June
Lucy Wright.....	.....	Liverpool	19th June
Sirlingshire.....	.....	Liverpool	1st July
Pandora	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	23d June
Higginson.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	14th July
Helen Mar.....	.....	Liverpool	4th Aug
Ariadne.....	.....	Clyde	17th do
John Gray.....	.....	Clyde	18th doe
Ann Martin.....	.....	Clyde	27th June
Euclea.....	.....	Clyde	27th June
Slutha.....	.....	Clyde	27th June
Christina	Frith & co.....		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Aug 29th—English ship Philopontos, Wm. Ramsay, from Bombay 8th August.

Aug 30th—English Ship *Voluna*, Thomas Aymers, from Bombay; English Barque *Norfolk*, E. McGildowny from Mauritius 30th July and Madras 23d August, and English Ship *Hindostan*, G Redman, from London (no date) Lizard 1st and Madeira 19th May, and Madras 23d August.

Aug. 31st—English Barque Juliana, Thomas Willcox, from Bordeaux 2d April and Madras 24th August.

Sept 1st—Samarang, Robertson, for London, in a day or two, and Earl Durham, Crouch, for the Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Philopontos—mr. A Playfair, cadet, and captain Napier.

Per Voluna—mr. Limons, late commander of the ship Vansittart, and mr. Ramsay.

Per Norfolk—Robert Purch, seaman.

Per Hindostan, from London—miss Fitzpatrick, rev. J Matty, A. Impey, engineer cadet; W. C. Russell, artillery cadet; messrs. R. G. Aney, J. Comby, W. Cape, G. Gordon, J. Gibbs, H. S. Abbard, and F. Sage, infantry cadets: C. Hall, esq. J. Etheridge, and C. Taylor, pilot service. From Madras—mrs. Atkinson, captain Atkinson, Madras engineers; C. E. Lushington, esq. B. civil service; dr. Foley, and son, medical service. From London landed at Madras,—mrs. Buckie, mrs. Singleton, miss Lane, capt. Buckle, M. engineer, capt Singleton, 34th N. I. lieut. Broughton, H. M. 57th; messrs. R. Cadell, H. Willan, and G. Carlton, artillery cadets; and messrs. A. Sage and G. Bi.wick, infantry cadets. From Madras, landed at Vizagapatam,—major Eames, Madras battalion, and A. Burn, esq. From Madras, landed at Bimlipatam—John McKenzie, esq.

Per Juliana, from Bordeaux—Gerand, esq. merchant.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Norfolk, on the 28th August, exchanged signals with the barque Kingston, off the Black Pagoda, bound to Calcutta.

REMARKS.

By the Norfolk.—The H. E. I. C. armed steamer Achar, from England bound to China, put into the Mauritius on the 28th July for coals.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Margaret Thomson, for London—mrs. Stoker, mr. Nicol, and mr. W. W. Powell, pilot service.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

September 2, Ship Ellenborough, M. C. Close, to Calcutta.

Do. Barque Favourite, J. Scaddan, to Maulmain.

Do. Barque Mary Catherine, Edward Taylor, to Penang, Singapore, and China.

Do. Brig Said Ahamed Haffier Raffy, E. H. Daviot, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieuts. J. R. Pattison, and R. B. Guilt, mr. J. H. Moberly, and mrs. E. H. Daviot.

September 6th, Ship Mermaid, Ryley, to Maulmain.

Passengers.—Lieut. Col. Wellington, Captain Kelly, Lieuts. Bridge, Mitchell, and Campbell, Ensign Jones. 183 European Non-Commissioned Rank and File, H. M. 84th Regt., Asst. Surgeon Dry, H. C. S. in Medical charge.

Do. Brig Minerva, Robert Mills, to Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Jumalpore, on the 24th August, the lady of lieut Robert Shaw, 23d regt N I., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 31st August, the wife of mr. E. Winston, revenue survey department, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th August, the wife of Nelson Howard, esq. of a daughter.

At Suitanpore, Benares, on the 23d August, the lady of lieut. S. F. Macmullen, adjutant 6th light cavalry, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 25th August, the lady of A. Matthews, esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Delhi, on the 22nd instant, at St. James's church, by the reverend H. A. Loveday, Julia Amelia, third daughter of major Henry Forster, commanding Shekawatee brigade, to lieutenant Henry Garden Burmester, 48th regiment native infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the rev. mr. Fisher, by special license, mr. C. Parker, to miss J. Evelina MacCutchan.

DEATH.

At Loodianah, on the 15th August, major C. Andrews, commanding 2d light infantry battalion.

At Agra, on the 12th August, John, the infant son of quarter master sergeant D. Barry, of the 9th regt. N. I. aged 9 months and 25 days.

At Bareilly, on the 19th August, Henry C. Eddy, esq. assistant surgeon 7th irregular cavalry.

At Lucknow, on the 24th August, captain Andrew Barclay, 12th regt. N. I.

On the 7th August, at Sirdarpoor, near Bhopawur, the infant daughter of captain and mr. G. C. Stockley.

At Ferozepore, on the 6th August, lieut. H. M. Travers, 8th regt. N. I. attached to the 1st light infantry battalion.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Mangalore, on the 26th Ultimo, the lady of Captain McCally, of the 28th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Waltair, on the 31st August, by the rev. F. G. Lugard, George Simpson, Esq. of the 22d Regt. N. I., to Emily, youngest daughter of the late J. Peddon, Esq., of Exeter.

DEATH.

At Secunderabad on the 30th August 1842, Lieutenant H. F. H. Jourdin, 1st Madras European Regiment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—The Editor of the *Times* I perceive has again taken up the Sattara question. The public would do well were they to receive what appears in his columns, connected with this case, with the greatest caution; for it is notorious that several articles have appeared in the *Times* which were *entirely* the productions of the Political movers of the day. This is *a fact* which the *Times* Editor will never dare to gainsay: and I consider it disgraceful in an Editor to allow his columns to be made the vehicle to disseminate, as facts, circumstances of which he has no personal knowledge. And it is disgraceful again, in the Political authorities to sound their own praises in a public journal and palm their own productions on the public as coming from

A DISINTERESTED PARTY.

September 14th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—I am glad to see that you are about to look after the interests of the Bombay Army, and I trust that your exertions may meet with their reward—at both the other presidencies, there are journals ever ready to point out the abuses which exist in those armies respectively and it is well known they have done so with good effect.

That the same abuses exist amongst *us* to no small extent, a retrospective view of military affairs and the distribution of patronage for the last year or so, will amply shew, and amongst many other instances, I might point out the disgust caused in the army *generally*, and in their Regiments *particularly*, by Captains of the 25th Native I. and of the 20th Regt. N. I. being allowed to absent themselves from their Regiments which are on Field Service,—I do hope now that the Season is open, not only these officers will be ordered to join forthwith, but that Lieut. S. of the 17th Regt. N. I. may also be fortunate enough to *find room* in one of the steamers for Scinde.

Another gross abuse is the aggrandizement of a certain well known *Staff family*, two young members of which are holding situations which I believe, from their standing, they are not qualified for, and which at all events have generally been considered in the "good old times" of Elphinstone &c. the reward of those who have by service or otherwise established *some* claims.

There is now every confidence that such jobs will no longer be perpetrated, but we also hope existing ones, may be remedied.

Believe me, Mr. Editor,
Your well wisher,
FAIR PLAY.

13th Sept. 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—I addressed your Affghan brother of the *Times* yesterday, affording him certain information respecting some Coal that was in a state of ignition at one of the Colaba sheds the other night, belonging to a Merchant, and which Coal had been tendered to Government I understand, *as being of the very best description* but, from its not appearing in to-days *Times* I am inclined to consider with you and think it a mere mercantile production and any thing reflecting on the Cloth however correct would not be noticed but, on the contrary had it been a hit at Government or at our Chief Justice, the *Observatory* Editor would no doubt have spun a yarn on the subject as long as the new yard he has lately erected on his premises at upper Colaba.

Coals of this description have frequently spontaneously ignited on board of the different Steamers so as to endanger the lives of the passengers and crews of the vessels.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 14th September 1842.

No. 2.

BRIGADE MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—A thousand thanks for inserting my last; I felt as I reread it, as if I had at last got hold of the *Ribands*. Pray continue as you have begun, but I should like my communications to be numbered.

The subject of this Letter I make Lord William's Order directing that prospectively Majors of Brigade should be temporary, that is drawn from Regiments at the station. Lord William in this I fancy copied a regulation which partially prevails in H. M. Service, that Majors of Brigade shall belong to a Regt. serving in the Colony they are in; but Lord William forgot I think the superior facility of change to H. M. officers and that a Colony is somewhat different from a station. What has been the consequence of this order? I should say to make the Brigade Majors office serve as a place of reference; to introduce disorder and untidiness into Stations; to have Majors of Brigade never properly mounted &c &c.!! At all times the relief of Regiments was sufficient matter of Job, but now is added "*we will send such and such a* Regt. to such and such a place and then *so and so* can be made Brigade Major." At the time of the order the *Restriction Regimental Absent Regulation* rendered it peculiarly convenient!—A Regiment reaches a Station and probably an officer in it, whom of all others the Regimental Commanding Officer dislikes, is appointed by the Commander in Chief *Brigade Major*. Here is a change of *a day*: this man from being a Regimental Plague, is placed in a position to *back-bite, badger* if not *brow beat* his *recent* Commandant. The Brigade Major or Commander of a Brigade should *never* be a Regimental Man; he can never divest himself of his regimental, likes, dislikes, and prejudices; and I speak this advisedly and from experience. If it is a Brigade Major he is either fawning to or threatening his regimental superior; and the officers of his Regt. never will treat him properly: if it is a Commandant, he and the man left at the head of his Regt. are always at issue. Again surely the Patronage in the Bombay Army, at least, was scanty enough before, why lessen it? But the gist of my argument is, that it was an *assimilation* which was *no assimilation* and is extremely mischievous.

E.

THE WEATHER.

Candesh.—All apprehension was relieved in this Province by a plentiful and general fall of rain during the two weeks ending the 28th of last month, and an interval of fair weather was beginning to be desired.

Nuggur.—There was also very general rain through out this Collectorate during the two last weeks of last month, and the prospects of the season were considered very favourable; and it is further reported that the sowing of the Rubbee Seed was about to be commenced.

Poona.—The season was very favorable in all the Purgunnahs of this Collectorate, excepting Indapoor, during the weeks ending the 27th ultimo and 3rd instant, rain having fallen plentifully during the first of these periods.

Sholapoor.—The rain continued to keep off in this Collectorate up to 15th of last month; but since that date, and up to 31st it fell more or less abundantly in all the Talookas, and cultivation was doing well.

Tanna.—The weather is reported to have set in again favourably in every part of this division of the Concan, during the week ending the 19th of last month, and to have continued so up to the 26th, at which date the state of cultivation, and prospects of the season, were very satisfactory.

Rutnagherrie.—The report from this other division of the Concan is brought up to 22nd of last month, and mentions that during that date the fall of rain was most plentiful, and seasonable in every part of it. That cultivation, including the Mauritius and Country Sugar Canes, continued to thrive, and that the prices of grain remained stationary, but were expected to fall.

Surat.—The accounts from the Collectorates in Goozerat are equally satisfactory. In this division abundant rain is reported to have fallen in all the Purgunnahs, during the week ending 31st ultimo, in consequence of which Agricultural operations were proceeding with animation, and Cholera had nearly disappeared. A flush in the river had threatened an inundation of the City of Surat; but it happily subsided without doing any harm,—a large quantity of water having been drawn off from the main channel of the Taptee by the new cut from Brachia.

Broach.—Light showers fell at intervals in this division between the 18th and 21st, and from that date, and up to the 20th there was continual and heavy rain in all the Purgunnahs, in which the state of the Crops is reported favourable.

Kaira.—The report from this Collectorate for the week ending the 23rd of last month, mentions that cultivation, which had extended to 604,438 Beegas up to that date, was thriving, and promised to yield a valuable harvest.—and that the trans plantation of the Rice was proceeding briskly. It also states that on the morning of the 26th there was heavy rain for a couple of hours.

Ahmedabad.—The hopes and exertions of the Ryot were revived in this Collectorate owing to as satisfactory fall of rain during the week preceding the 31st of last month. The cultivation of Cotton had been commenced in the Dhundooka Purgunnah, but the sowing of the Rice in dry land was still delayed.

CALENDAR,—SEPT. 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON D. H. M.
F.	16		9 8	9 19	
S.	17	Lambert.	9 48	10 8	
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity.	10 26	10 44	
M.	19		11 4	11 20	O 19 11 25 A.
T.	20		11 34	11 48	
W.	21	St. Matthew.	11 58	0 12	
Th.	22		0 23	0 39	

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

Calcutta papers to the 2d, Madras to the 8th, Delhi 3rd and Agra the 1st Instant, are amongst our latest receipts.

The *Bombay Widows and Orphans Fund* was established on the 1st Sept. 1841, and after having been fairly tried, was found not to be sufficiently comprehensive in its scope, which, with other considerations, induced the Society to make a change in the Institution by which for the future none other than persons who are in the service of Government, are eligible to be admitted as Members. The first Annual Meeting of the Society took place on the 8th Instant, when its designation was changed to The *Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund*. We give the Committee's Report below, and strongly recommend the Institution to the support and co-operation of the public. It would be superfluous to state how very desirable such an Institution must prove, everywhere, but especially in a country so distant from the European Homes of the Subscribers.

We have read and considered the Rules and Regulations by which the Institution professes to be governed, and have no hesitation in expressing our entire belief that every thing gives fair promise of conducing most materially to the benefit and security of those who may avail themselves of so admirable a mode of making future provision for their helpless widows and children. The Society has shewn discretion and judgment in reducing the Committee to 7—the former number was quite preposterous for the management of so limited a Society. We wish the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund every success—and shall always do what lies in our power to promote its most laudable objects.

"COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—It was the intention of your committee to lay before you for approval at this meeting a revised draft of the Rules of the Institution, but they have refrained from doing so because they are in expectation of a communication from an eminent Actuary in London, to whom a reference has been made by the "*Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund*" at Calcutta. One-fourth of the ex cause of the reference has been borne by your Fund, to the amount of Rupees 125, which has been remitted to Calcutta on condition that a copy of the Actuary's report shall be furnished to this Institution. It has appeared to your Committee, that, pending the receipt of this document, it would be premature to lay before you a complete revision of the Rules of the Institution, in as much as, if at an early period after such a revision any material change were introduced, it would have the appearance of an unsettled and vacillating state of things; and there seems every likelihood that the Actuary's Report will be the occasion of important alterations.

In the Rules regarding children especially, a modification is necessary. The Rules at first laid down under this head prescribed one uniform rate of subscription in all cases, without reference to the age of the child, or of parent, and without reference to the sex; notwithstanding that, in the case of boys, the pension was to cease at the age of 16 years, while in the case of girls it was to continue until marriage. This anomaly was partially, and only very partially, remedied by the Rules passed at the special General Meeting held on the 28th of February last, which have been already published. Your Committee consider it the safest course not to suggest any further change on this head until the Actuary's Report is received, when they would recommend that the rules of the Institution should be revised and digested throughout.

In the mean time they would suggest that such of the existing rules as have an inconvenient operation should be at once rescinded, and that a few others be passed, drafts of which will be submitted to you this evening.

You are all aware that a change has recently been made in the Institution, by which, for the future, none other than persons who are in the service of Government, are eligible to be admitted as Members, and that on this account the designation of the Institution has been altered. The designation of the Fund at Calcutta, upon the model of which this Institution was originally formed, has been adopted. As this alteration has already been put to the vote by a circular, and has been carried by a large majority, it does not seem necessary to make any further allusion to it on the present occasion.

The number of persons who have been admitted on the Institution has been 37, of which 8 have withdrawn or gone out by default under rule 23, and one Member, Mr. James Lewis, died on the 6th June, last.

The number of Members now upon the Fund is therefore 28,—since the date of Mr. Lewis' death his widow has been admitted as a pensioner upon the Fund on the stipend subscribed for by the deceased, i. e. Rs. 400 per Annum.

The amount of subscriptions paid by the present members to the Widow's branch is Rs. 173. 1. 4 and to the Orphans' branch Rs. 89. per mensem, and the interest of the capital, Rs. 3,000, vested in the 5 per cent Loan, is Rupees 12. 8. 0. per mensem, so that the present monthly income of the Society is Rupees 274. 1. 4. which after payment of the pension of the incumbent widow, Rupees 33, 5. 4 and such expenses as may be unavoidable, leaves a balance to accumulate which affords a fair hope that the Institution will prosper.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to tender the resignation of their office, in reference to a rule in regard to the future management of the Institution which will be submitted to you this evening."

N. SPENCER,
Chairman.

Bombay, 8th Septr. 1842.

The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 1st Instant, reprints an article from the *John Bull*, having for its especial object the abuse of Lord Campbell. It may not be altogether unintersting to consider what were the circumstances in which this most unjust, unfounded and illiberal attack originated—in order to expose the lengths to which political partisanship will drive the metropolitan Press. Lord Campbell is no patron of ours, and totally opposed to us in Politics—there is no tie by which we can be considered as bound to defend his character or conduct, or to espouse his views or doctrines—but our desire to see fair play urges us to show the fallacies on which his character has been aspersed, and his legal learning and qualification called in question, by a writer who is evidently incapable of appreciating or forming a just estimate of either. If no more important consideration were involved than that of defending him from a vile newspaper attack, we should not have been so Quixotic as to volunteer to shiver a lance on Lord Campbell's behalf, particularly as his early career must have served to show him the innoxious nature of such unsustained aspersions—but the subject involves some really important considerations, irrespective of individuals. We will first show the virulence of the writer in the *John Bull*, and then lay before our readers, the nature and extent of the provocation. *John Bull* says.—"Among the public men of the day, there is not one more remarkable for his vulgar assurance than Lord Campbell. Inflated with the sort of vanity which is only to be found among persons of his class, he is never satisfied except when he can place himself before the Public in the capacity of a Law improver—an occupation for which he is by nature just as much qualified as a Cow is qualified for the Newmarket Race Course." Again—"Now plain John Campbell ought to know something both of Scotch Law, and of the sort of superstitious reverence in which the people of Scotland hold it. If we recollect right he served his time in the office of a country writer, previously to his appearance on the London stage in the character of a Newspaper Reporter; and though it be very true that in a writer's office, a lad has but a slender chance of acquiring any knowledge of the *science* of Scotch Law, it is impossible that he should not learn something of its forms. Lord Campbell cannot therefore be ignorant that the custom which he reprobates is one to which the Scottish people are peculiarly attached; and that they often contrast it with the practice in our English Court, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. Why did he move in this case"? again:—"There may be, and doubtless are, a sufficient number of practical infidels in Scotland; but infidelity is not the fashion, neither will the son of a Scotch minister make friends for himself by becoming its advocate"—Lastly:—"He is the vainest man of his day, as well as the most vulgar." Now, what does the Reader think was the monstrous crime of this champion of infidelity? What is the act of turpitude attributed to him? Simply this: Lord Campbell drew the attention of the House of Lords to a case which occurred during a trial in the Assize Court of Sterling in April last. A man was indicted for an assault on a Constable named Simpson, and also for a common assault on a man named Smart. The only person who could prove the assault was Simpson himself, as he was the only person who witnessed it. Simpson was called, but on being placed in the Witness Box, an objection was raised against his competence as a witness, namely, that he was an atheist, and did not consider himself bound by an oath; and that no oath could be administered to a man who denied the existence of a Supreme Being. It was natural to think that he would have been questioned on the subject—that course however was not adopted; but Simpson was put at once on his trial for blasphemy and 4 witnesses were examined as to declarations said to have been made by him on former occasions, as to his disbelief in a God; also as to his possession of two volumes of Volney and Voltaire. Simpson was then examined, but not on oath; he said he believed in a God to whom man was responsible; and in a future state of Rewards and Punishments—he declared himself a member of the Established Church.—In answer to questions from the Judge, he stated his belief in the atonement—but he said he did not believe in the whole of the Scriptures. After this the Judge could not legally reject him as a witness, but he did that which was more fatal to his character, and which would send him back to society as a man branded with infamy; he intimated, that as the Jury, after what they had heard, would not believe him, it would be prudent for the Advocate-Depute not to press his evidence on that part of the case against the Prisoner which rested on it. With this the Advocate complied, and did not press Simpson's evidence. And thus was this man against whom the charge had not been proved, sent back to society to be regarded as infamous, and as one in whose oath no trust could be placed. The charge as to the assault on him was not pressed; and the prisoner Henry having admitted the assault on Smart—the case terminated.—Such is the statement embodied in Lord Campbell's speech, and to be found at length in the *Spectator* of June 18th.

Under such circumstances Lord Campbell after citing cases and authorities to support his view for the information of the House—moved that there be laid before the House, a copy of the Record of the Trial—and added that if this were the Law of Scotland, he should give notice of a motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to have that Law altered; but he did not think it was the Law, and though he acquitted the learned Judges of any improper conduct in the matter, he was of opinion they had erred.

Such is the grave offence of Lord Campbell—on this notice of motion, he is charged with "being remarkable for vulgar assurance;" "inflated with vanity; never satisfied except when he can place himself before the public in the capacity of a Law-improver, for which he is, by nature, just as much qualified as a Cow for the Newmarket Race Course," and last, though not least, is he directly accused, of being the "Advocate of infidelity." We do not know what the writer's standard of vulgarity may be, so we cannot determine satisfactorily, how Lord Campbell demonstrates his "vulgar assurance" but with respect to his propensity to "law-improving," we think he has a good and available excuse—which with *John Bull's* permission, we would say, fully justifies his intermeddling in such matter—firstly he is a lawyer—secondly he is a Law-Lord, whose duty it is to make Laws—and thirdly—he is enjoying

or legal service—and he has the honesty to think he is called upon to give the country some value for his pension. Lord Campbell feeling, as most people feel, that the religious principles of a man are best known to himself—and that such knowledge is what the English Law depends upon, invariably, in such cases as that under consideration, expressed very reasonable dissatisfaction with the working of a system, which sanctioned the admission of Evidence from other witnesses than the man himself to prove that he did not believe in the existence of God. The very case of Simpson illustrated the folly of such a test as that adopted by the Scotch Law—Four witnesses deposed to conversations held with Simpson proving that he was an Atheist—whilst the man himself, bore the brunt of examination and proved that he was no disbeliever, but a member of the Established Church. How could those four witnesses describe the extent or failure of belief in that man's breast? How could they know or pretend to have discovered, that which was only possible to be known to the Creator, whom their Evidence would make him deny?

A man from vanity, folly, or drunkenness may be induced to speak innocently of the mysteries of revealed religion, at one time—and at another, it is quite consistent to believe he may tremble at the awful denunciation of the sacred volume, against the sinner. A man may turn from error and repent, and confess God—even at the 11th hour, but if adverse witnesses are to be believed, and their evidence acted upon, to disqualify the suspected person, there is no such thing as repentance, or change at the eleventh, or any hour; the man who spoke irreverently twenty years ago, is not to be believed on his oath to-day—he who had on his shelves two volumes of Volney and Voltaire must of necessity, be an Atheist—every scholar who lays claim to a copy of the Koran must be a Mussulman—But, says *John Bull*, the people of Scotland hold their system "in a sort of *superstitious* reverence"—that is the very reason why the interference of the Legislature becomes necessary for there should be no *superstition*, or "*superstitious* reverence" for any Law Human or Divine—There is no superstition in Religion—and if in such matters, the Scotch people really feel as is represented, the sooner they are enlightened upon the subject of their error, by legislative enactment, the better; and this is just what Lord Campbell proposes to do in the most legitimate manner, namely, by bringing in a Bill, to make assimilation with England, the Law of the Land. JOHN BULL might find in the "land of Cakes," a great many other superstitions, to which the Scottish people tenaciously cling, which it would tax all his powers to defend; and if he look into the History of the world, he will find that all the Nations of the earth, fondly cherish with "*superstitious reverence*," some absurdity or another. Does he argue then, that all Scottish and other *superstitious reverence*, for antiquated observances is to be perpetuated without an effort to expose it? We will not suppose him so far behind the age he lives in—and we have not the least doubt, that he knows in his heart, whatever he may write to the contrary for party purposes in his paper, that the strictures of Lord Campbell upon the Scottish test of the faith of a witness, are in strict conformity with reason, religion and common sense—and of JOHN BULL himself, sturdy fellow as he is, we would venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he would not himself submit to have his religious convictions pourtrayed in open Court by any four witnesses in existence—nay, we might go farther and say, that no man even fully and freely unbosoms himself, and discloses, the state of his religious impressions to even his most intimate friend—who then can presume to describe, what never has been understood by him—it is a gross and impious interference with the omniscience of the Deity.

We have received the Sixth Report of the Egyptian Society, which should have appeared in our paper of to-day had it been sent us in time yesterday, which it was not. It must therefore be reserved for our next issue.

SUPREME COURT.

MCINTYRE, *versus* HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Howard on Saturday last obtained a rule nisi, for a writ *ne exeat regno* against the defendant Heerjeebhoy. The Advocate General shewed cause against the rule in the course of the day. *Cur: Advult.*

On the 12th Instant Sir Erskine Perry, delivered the Judgment of the Court to the following effect.—

In this case, an application was made by the Plaintiff, on Saturday, for the writ *ne exeat regno*, the effect of which is to restrain the Defendant from leaving Bombay, until he gives security for the amount demanded of him by the Plaintiff's bill. The circumstances relied on by the Plaintiff, are in substance, as follows. In April 1840, the Plaintiff McIntyre, being then in command of the barque *Ardaseer* which was at anchor off the island of Macao, laden with Opium, went on shore, and by verbal contract agreed to sell to the Defendant Heerjeebhoy, 50 chests of Opium, at 450 dollars, for cash on delivery. The opium was to be delivered at Tonkko, which is about 3 or 4 hours sail from Macao, and on board a receiving ship there lying, belonging to Heerjeebhoy. Heerjeebhoy accordingly gave him a sealed note to one Lyons, the captain of his receiving ship, and MacIntyre proceeded there on the same day, with his vessel, and the opium on board.—MacIntyre gave Heerjeebhoy's letter to captain Lyons, and offered to deliver the opium also, on receiving cash or securities, but the captain refused to accept the opium on such terms, having, as he alleged, received no orders to that effect from Heerjeebhoy MacIntyre thereupon informed him that he should remain at Tonkko a few days, and that the captain had better communicate with Heerjeebhoy. The captain wrote accordingly, but no answer having arrived from Heerjeebhoy, the Plaintiff McIntyre at the end of six days, sailed back with his opium to Macao, and there informed the Defendant that he had not delivered the opium to capt. Lyons, on the ground of his declining to pay for it, and that he had given him six days to take it. MacIntyre thereupon sold the opium to other parties, and again left Macao in further prosecution of his voyage. He returned to it about the 18th May, and having gone on shore, he was arrested at the suit of Heerjeebhoy for 7600 dollars, as the alleged measure of damages arising out of the non-delivery of the opium. MacIntyre gave bail for his appearance in the Portuguese Court, on the Monday following, and on appearance there, the Judge informed him that the matter must be settled by arbitration; and the Judge thereupon nominated Mr. W. Spratt Boyd as arbitrator for Heerjeebhoy, and ordered the Plaintiff to select an arbitrator for himself. McIntyre protested against the jurisdiction of the Court altogether, and he especially protested against Mr. Boyd as an arbitrator, as he believed him to be in partnership with Heerjeebhoy in opium transactions. The Judge however overruled the objection, on the ground that Heerjeebhoy was determined to have Mr. Boyd and informed the Plaintiff, that he would not be allowed to leave the Court, till he also had named an arbitrator. The Plaintiff thereupon named one of the persons present in Court, and the Judge named an umpire, McIntyre shortly after sailed from Macao, having put in bail to stand to the award, but this also, as he alleges, upon compulsion: and on the 17th June following, Mr. Boyd and the arbitrator named by McIntyre made an award against him for 8700 dollars, which is equivalent to about 19,200 Rupees. This sum, it appears, has been actually paid by the Plaintiff's Agent. The Plaintiff alleges that Heerjeebhoy had no cause of action whatever against him, and that this award has been obtained by a fraudulent conspiracy between the Portuguese Judge and Heerjeebhoy, to which Mr. Boyd and others became more or less parties. The Plaintiff has been engaged in several voyages, since that period, and having arrived in Bombay in August last, and discovered that Heerjeebhoy was residing here, he immediately took measures for proceeding against him, and on the 8th Sept. last having learned that Heerjeebhoy was about to proceed in a couple of days to China, on board the Inglis, he comes to this Court to ask its compulsory process, in order to put the matter in a train for litigation.

The question which arises from this state of facts, appears to be, whether it is competent to this Court to entertain a suit, the object of which is to deprive a party of the fruits of a decision he has obtained in a foreign Tribunal. By what has been termed the comity of nations, the judgments of foreign Courts are undoubtedly entitled to the greatest respect, and by the English Law in particular, have more weight attributed to them, than they receive in some of the codes of other civilized nations—in the French, for example, it presumes that Foreign Courts proceed on the same fixed principles of right and justice which govern our own tribunals, and it lends itself to enforce their decisions, whenever no recognized principle of the *jus gentium* appears to have been violated. Further more, it zealously refuses to sit in appeal on any decision on the merits, which have been already investigated by a competent tribunal. Now altho' in this case, many of the statements made by the Plaintiff are rather awakening, especially as to the mode in which he was forced into Court, and an arbitrator imposed upon him by the judge—I think it is our duty to presume, until the contrary be shown, that the Portuguese Court proceeded in conformity with their law. According to English jurisprudence it is of the essence of judgment by arbitration, that the litigating parties, should freely consent to the matter being referred, and very large discretionary powers, both over law and facts, are therefore given to arbitrators as being judges, voluntarily selected by the parties themselves. But in examining the procedure of a foreign Tribunal, it is necessary to divest one's mind of all attachment to mere technical rules, and if the Portuguese law authorizes the Judge to drive the parties into arbitration against their consent, I cannot say that the practice is so contrary to first principles, as to induce us to consider all the proceedings, which have been based upon it, a nullity. Again it does not appear but that the Plaintiff had an opportunity of stating his case in person, and urging all the facts he brings forward here, before the arbitrators, and as he is telling his own story, and is silent upon this subject, it is too much to call upon us to presume, that the arbitrators made their award without having fully heard him or his agent. But if the arbitrators did fully hear the case; if they heard both Plaintiff and Defendant, and the witnesses in the cause, with all the local advantages, which always must attend a trial on the spot, I should be very unwilling to admit that their *bonâ fide* decision, however much it might clash with my own views, was examinable in this Court. And on this point it will not fail to be observed, that the arbitrator nominated at least (if not freely chosen) by McIntyre, joined in the award against him, and that the umpire was never called in. There are two other distinct grounds, however, on which it is contended that this suit is maintainable; first of all, because McIntyre was not liable to the Jurisdiction of the Portuguese Court, secondly, because the judgment was obtained by fraud.

Undoubtedly either of these objections to the validity of a foreign judgment, is sufficient to warrant an English Court in entering into an examination of it, and I am of opinion that both are sufficiently raised on the Plaintiff's affidavit, to entitle him to put the matter in suit. With regard to the first, it appears that the Plaintiff and Defendant, both British subjects, enter into a contract at Macao, with respect to property out of the Portuguese Jurisdiction, and that the Plaintiff McIntyre was undoubtedly not domiciled in that island. According to the common law, which takes but little notice of domicile, if foreign merchants come within the jurisdiction of an English Court, merely for a period of time, long enough to be served with process, the competence of the English Court accrues. But this is not the case in countries governed by systems founded on the Civil Law; in Scotland for instance, where a Defendant must reside forty days before jurisdiction over him arises. 7 Burge 1017, and in this case McIntyre alleges that the Portuguese Court had not jurisdiction over him, and we find his statement corroborated by the letter of Captain Elliot R. N. who was the representative of British Interests in those waters. But if the Portuguese Court was not one of competent jurisdiction, its judgment was a nullity, the money obtained under it, does not belong to Heerjeebhoy, and the matter is a fit subject for inquiry in this Court.

Again, the Plaintiff distinctly alleges that the judgment was obtained by the fraud of the Defendant, conjointly with the Judge, and one of the arbitrators. Whether it were so or not, we have not now to determine, but that a party who alleges himself to have been injured by a judgment obtained by fraud, has a right to seek relief in this Court, there can be no doubt. "It" says Lord Elden, 2 Ves: Junior 135 a judgment at law was obtained, a bill showing that it was obtained against conscience, by concealment, would open it to relief in this Court." "Fraud" in the language of Lord Coke, "avoids all judicial acts, ecclesiastical and temporal." But if the judgment of an English Court of Law is thus examinable, it follows that the comity of nations cannot entitle foreign judgments to greater immunity—and the case of Novelli v. Rossi 2 B. and Ad. Price v. Dewhurst 8 Sim and the M. S. case of Blake v. Smith, there cited by the Vice Chancellor, fully show that our Courts will examine into, and set aside a foreign judgment improperly obtained. A doubt pressed on my mind during the argument, whether the Plaintiff McIntyre ought not to have appealed from the sentence of the Portuguese Court to the Court above, if there be one, or at all events to have shown that no such Court existed, according to the principle which prevails in our law with regard to the judgments of the superior Courts: but on reference to Rossi v. Novelli, I find that no appeal was made to the Court of Cassation, and that in Price and Dewhurst tho' lodged, it was not prosecuted. And on principle, it clearly cannot be requisite for a party, who has been improperly dragged into a foreign Court, and against whom a judgment has been obtained by fraud, to waste his time and his money in endeavoring to procure a reversal of the decree, and he ought to be allowed to obtain his remedy against the other party, whenever they may happen to come, within the jurisdiction of a Court of their own country. A formal objection was made to the issuing of this writ, which it may be necessary to notice, namely that if all the facts be true, there is no debt due to the Plaintiff; he not having himself paid any money, and that the party entitled to sue, is the agent at Macao. But I think there is nothing in the objection; *qui solvit per aliam, solvit per se*, and the Plaintiff adopts, and is bound to adopt, the acts which he authorized his agent to perform. Besides which, this is not a question as to a legal debt, or on arrest at common Law, but as to the equitable claim of the Plaintiff to have Heerjeebhoy declared a trustee for the money he has received, under a fraudulent judgment. On the two grounds therefore of alleged want of jurisdiction, and of fraud, I think the Plaintiff has made out a *primâ facie* case for relief, and under the circumstance of the Defendant leaving the Island immediately, the *Rule for granting the writ Ne exeat Regno must be made absolute.*

BOMBAY TIMES.

The intimation that Eduljee Nasserwanjee has gained the Grand Prize of one Lakh in the Calcutta Lottery, is the most important item of intelligence so far as Bombay is concerned.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.—The most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale and suite embarked on board H. M. Sloop *Siren* yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock under the usual salute. He proceeds direct to Madras, where he may be expected in 10 or 12 days from the present date. His Excellency seems to have made the best use of his time while in Bombay: and it is to be regretted that a man of his activity and observation should not have thought of making his way to the seat of his Government over land—landing at Mangalore, and so traversing from side to side the presidency over whose destinies he is about to preside. The Marchioness for the present remains behind him,—the accommodations of the *Siren* being inadequate for the whole party.—Sept. 14.

By the Steamer *Zenobia*, which came into harbour this morning at 7 o'clock, we have letters of the 8th from Kurrachee. Our valued correspondent has taken a great deal of kind but superfluous trouble in giving us minute details from Jellalabad which we have received a week since; while letters of the 29th ultimo are quoted from Quettah, but not one particle of news given from a quarter from which they would have both been fresh and interesting! We only once in ten times have news from Jellalabad through Scinde never or more precise than that received. The opportunity of Steam is invaluable if taken advantage of for giving intelligence from above Sukkur.

Since writing the above we have learned that General England has arrived on the 26th at Quettah in safety, and without obstruction. He had met some 500 of the enemy near the Kojuck Pass, but suffered no material annoyance from them.

We lament to state that no fewer than 47 men and 7 women and children, of H. M. 28th have died of cholera on board the *Zenobia* together with 10 of the crew since she left this for Kurrachee. The scenes on board are stated to have been very lamentable. The *Berenice* and *Semiramis* were spoken with in 24 hours after their departure from Bombay. No cases had occurred on board of them.

News has just been received of the slaughter of Captain Troup in the midst of an assemblage of the Chiefs at Cabool. Ukhbar Khan had used some disrespectful expression towards General Pollock, when Captain Troup gave him the lie direct. Ukhbar, it is said, struck Troup; a friendly chief on this fired at Ukhbar,—a scuffle, with firing, ensued, when the unfortunate officer fell. This is indeed melancholy news. Sufter Jung and several others are said to have been killed. The prisoners are safe in the hands of the Kuzilbashes. Ukhbar is said to have fled into Koistan. This intelligence comes from Kurrachee, but may we understand be relied on.—Times Extra, Sept. 14.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 3.

Our latest letter from Jellalabad are to the 20th ultimo, on which day General Pollock, it was expected, would move towards Cabul, thus taking the first step towards the settlement of a question already much too long delayed, but the most important item contained in our letters is the truly melancholy and distressing report of Captain Troup's assassination whilst attending the Durbar on his return from Cabul. God grant this may not be true! but we have received the intelligence from so many quarters, and the occurrences are so minutely detailed though differing in some degree, that we fear the tale will be found to be a true one. We have never approved of the continual *dours* made upon the surrounding villages and forts when our army was kept idling away its time at Jellalabad, instead of concentrating its forces upon one point and marching upon Cabul, and we still cling to the hope of the report of the murder turning out untrue, but give the most detailed version we have received of it:—

"The news from Cabul is, that on poor Captain Troup's return, he was called into open Durbar, and was asked by Mahomed Akhbar Khan if he could explain the reasons why the Feringhees had advanced on Gundamuck, and why they had destroyed his Fort of Tootung which, it seems, had been his favorite residence. Troup, of course replied, that he really could not tell why, or explain the reason of what General Pollock had done, that he was merely a humble individual, and upon which Mahomed Shah Khan commenced abusing Troup in gross terms. Futteh Jung, who was there, got somehow or another mixed up in the business, and on receiving it is supposed, some provocation from Mahomed Shah Khan, he drew out his pistol and fired it at him, Akhbar Khan saw what he was about, and as he fired struck up the muzzle of the pistol, and the other scoundrel escaped with merely a flesh wound, this caused a great *explosion* in the party of course, and some accounts have it, that Troup, during the tumult, got kicked and beaten to death; others have it, that he was kicked out of Durbar, and that in the evening he was murdered, by whose orders they do not say.

The story goes on to say, that during the commotion the Kuzzilbashes made a *dour* upon the place in which some of our Officers were, and carried them off to their quarters in the city. It is said they are friendly towards us, but the Kohistanes and Ghilzies are very inveterate. The remainder of the 10th Cavalry remain with the 53rd and 6th in the Fort, under command of Colonel Eckford."

Camp, Jellalabad, 19th August, 1842.

"We are in great bustle, preparing for our departure to Cabul—quite delighted I can assure you. The gloom which sate in every countenance is changed into smiles. There is a report that the Cavalry remain behind, a squadron, with the head-quarters, go to Dakka, and the remaining squadrons stand fast, but we can hardly, for a moment, suppose that General Pollock would allow such an infringement of just rights to take place, as to leave the tenth when it is their tour for duty. We shall see if this is attempted and effected, if so, you will hear, and so will others, of the unheard of and unwarrantable proceeding. The Commanding officer of the 10th has sent in a remonstrance to Brigadier White, now at Futtiabad, which will probably have the desired effect, as the Brigadier at a late inspection of the 10th, pronounced a favourable opinion of the discipline of the Regiment and the condition of the horses; the few manœuvres they went through, gave evidence of the fact, and fully proved that the men were as much alive to their discipline as though they had been for a whole season preparing for a review. The force destined for Cabul, is as follows:—4 guns from Major Delafosse's troop, 4 ditto from Captain Alexander's troop. Every man and horse belonging to both troops to accompany them. Captain Abbott's troop, Captain Backhouse's mountain train, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons, one or two Regiments of Regular Cavalry, Captain Tait's, or 3rd Irregular Cavalry, H. M.'s 9th, 13th, and 31st, Regiments of Foot. The Company's 26th, 33rd, 35th and 60th N. I., Captain Ferris' Jezailchees, Captain Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners. The 6th and 53rd N. I. remain in the fort of Jellalabad. General Pollock leaves us, it is said, to-morrow, to join the force now at Futtiabad, but it is thought he will not move from thence until the 1st proximo. The following received this morning is from

"Futtiabad, 18th August.

"The sick belonging to the Regiments here, are to be sent back to Jellalabad on the morning of the 20th instant. A grain depot is to be formed here, and a small party of Dragoons, with some Native Infantry and Cavalry, will be left in charge, with a Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant Roche is to command the small party of Dragoons. Captain Burn, of the Commissariat, was selected to remain at Jellalabad, but he wishes to go forward, and has remonstrated against it. Report says, that Captain Troup was killed in open Durbar at Cabul, and that Futteh Jung shared the same fate on the following day. The natives are flocking into Cabul from Ghuznee, and the neighbourhood. Everything is in disorder and Chiefs are every day, becoming more at enmity with each other. There is no doubt, that Mahomed Shah Khan is a great rogue, and it is said, he was the cause of Captain Troup's death. The report though current, has not been officially announced. We have a splendid army, and if we are only allowed to do what we wish, the work will be done quickly and we shall soon be on our way back to India."

Peshawur, Sunday Evening 21st August.

My peon has come and tells me that General Pollock marched on 20th, and that the 4th Brigade, under Monteath with 1st regiment cavalry follow, on 23rd. I got a letter, stating that only one squadron of dragoons could accompany the force now en route to Cabool, as the horses were half-starved; a petition strange to say had been made to the General for the horses of the 10th regiment cavalry, but Blair most properly opposed this, not that General P. could have done the Black cavalry such injustice, au contraire he has taken a squadron of the 10th cavalry on in lieu of the dragoons and permitted the Head Quarters of the 10th to accompany; light cavalry do not require half the cattle and are used to *Dhours*. Their tents easier carried and they can do without shelter or spirits. General Pollock halts until the 4th September at Gundamuck, I suppose to allow Nott to approach. If they fortunately arrive and enter Cabool east and west, there will not be any resistance but I fear Acbar will be off. God preserve the poor prisoners and hostages. Reports are current that Captain Troup was killed in *Durbar* on his return and that Futty Jung Khan wounded a Chief with a pistol and is in confinement, I do not credit this, but a cossid brought the news from Cabool, and I give it as ghup for your discretion as to publishing it or any part of this.

It is satisfactory to find that the Khyberies remain quiet at present but our correspondents do not anticipate this tranquility will last very long and some outbreaks, against which every precaution will, of course, be taken, are feared about the middle or end of the present month; one of our friends at Jellalabad mentions that the season in the pass has been unusually favorable to our troops, for though many cases of sickness occur they are but slight, proceeding from fevers caught principally by the Hindoos who expose themselves by sitting in the sun for hours whilst cooking their food, but scarcely a death has occurred from disease since the "Regulars" have taken possession of the forts, September however, is said to be the trying month. The contrast between last year's season and the present is very great and the Natives who then saw their comrades carried out by twenties and thirties daily for a change of air, many of them dying in the course of removal, are astonished at the great salubrity of the present reason.

SIMLA, 27th August.—The Lieutenant Governor arrived yesterday afternoon, under a salute fired from the magnetic observatory.

Mr. Metcalfe and establishment have been up some days; and the Governor General's and Lieutenant Governor's office establishments are arriving by instalments.

The "Officers" give a return party to the "Civilians" some evening next week, at the theatre.

Lord Ellenborough will reside in Barnes' Court during his stay at Simlah.

JUBBULPORE.—It is confidently said the 24th Native Infantry are to be relieved by a Madras Regiment from Kamptee, and return to the Provinces, as their tour of service in the Saugor Division is nearly expired, and especially as they have suffered much from sickness.

AGRA UKHBAR, SEPT. 3.

We have letters from Jullalabad to the 19th August from which we glean the following particulars of the movement about to take place on Cabool.

General Pollock was to start on the 20th for Gundamuck, accompanied by a Squadron of the 5th cavalry, captain Abbott's Battery, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, and the 26th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry, passing Sir Robert Sale's Brigade now at Futihabad. On the 24th, or as soon as the treasure, now on the way, under escort of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry shall have arrived, Brigadier Monteath would, move on with Backhouse's Mountain Train, the 1st cavalry, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot, the 33rd Regiment Native Infantry and the Jezailchees. The 6th and 53rd Regiments Native Infantry, will be left in garrison in Jullalabad along with two Squadrons of the 10th cavalry, the other Squadron proceeding to Dakka. On the arrival of the Treasure, pay would be issued for May and June. When the troops have reached Gundamuck they will be remodelled into Brigades and the force will march on Cabool, of which they expect to be in possession by the 6th September.

Jellalabad, 18th August 1842.

General Pollock it is said has issued a manifesto to the chiefs at Cabool, stating the intention of the British commander to march upon Cabool, and promising the chiefs if they restore the Prisoners, that property will be protected and the city will be spared; but that if they allow Akbar Khan to remove them, as he has threatened to do, they must be all held responsible for the consequences, and that one house shall not be left standing in Cabool. I hope to God this may be true and that it may have the desired effect. Indeed, I think the chiefs will hesitate ere they allow the Prisoners to be removed as they must of themselves know that their restoration must form the only basis of any arrangement to be made hereafter.

I hear that the Dragoons have reported that their horses are in very bad condition and weak, and that they have requested General Pollock to dismount a Squadron of the 10th cavalry and make over the horses to them. This is a new way and no doubt an easy plan of remounting a Regiment, and were it allowed would indeed be a premium to Officers for neglecting the condition of their horses. I believe the blame rests entirely in the plan of purchasing grass when in cantonments, which is generally miserable stuff, instead of keeping Grass-cutters in employment, who can be made to bring grass of sufficient quantity and of better quality.

Jellalabad, 19th August 1842.

"A letter has just come from Futihabad stating that about 8,000 Affghans were collected at Gundamuck and 10,000 at Jugdulluk determined to oppose us. So much the better! On the very scene of the treacherous massacre of our brave fellow soldiers, we shall avenge them.

GWALIOR.—No rain had fallen up to the 31st, and great distress prevailed among the Ryots. The Rajah, who had been so long ill, was gradually recovering.

CAWNPORE.—The Commandant of Artillery has received orders to allot men and officers for the siege train about to be formed for service in Bundelkhund. The men are forthcoming, but where the officers are to be had, it might puzzle even the sagacity of Lord Ellenborough to indicate; here are only one field officer and one subaltern available!

LUCKNOW.—We hear we are soon to lose our Resident who is going Home, and we shall all feel the loss indeed of Colonel Low, C. B., who is much liked among us. Poor Captain Barclay of the 12th Native Infantry, died here a few days ago.

A Wing of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry will leave this in few days more Futty-Gurh, to relieve the 63rd N. I.

A Wing of the 2nd Regiment Oude Local Infantry, we hear replaces the Wing of the 70th, and are to leave Seetapore after Muster for this. The 2nd Oude Local Infantry only left us in April this year. So they have not had long to "aram kur" at Seetapore, previous to a second departure. We are not sure who comes over in Command of the Wing, but imagine the Adjutant, as he is the only Officer with that Battalion, saving his Commandant. We however hear that another Officer may be appointed to the charge of the Companies on arrival here, nothing certain yet known.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We hear from Lucknow that a wing of the 70th regiment N. I. march from that station for Futtyghur on or about 5th proximo, a wing of the 2d regiment O. L. I. from Seetapore to relieve them from duty. Both wings are ready to march at the shortest notice. They have had no rain there lately; consequently much sickness prevails in the City, and report says that the pepole are dying by hundreds daily of cholera, but as yet few or no cases among European classes. The country is in a sad state for want of rain, and many *Khates* are completely dried up.—*Englishman, Aug.* 30.

We understand from a gentleman who was lately at Sydney that the 28th Regiment, 700 strong, left Sydney Heads for Bombay on the 19th June in the *John Brewer*, the *Arab* and some other vessel.—*Ibid.*

The last day's drawing of the Government Lottery took place at the Town Hall this day. The grand prize has again fallen to the lot of some lucky dog in Bombay. The Ducks seem to continue in luck's way. We subjoin a list of the other prizes.

No. 5419 Prize of Co.'s Rs. 100,000.
No. 4914 Prize of Co.'s Rs. 10,000.
No. 5414 Prize of Co.'s Rs. 5,000.
No. 5548 Prize of Co.'s Rs. 2,500.
Nos. 5270 5115 5672 5165 4909 5111 5042 5699 and 5788 Prizes of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 4975 4982 5451 4857 5479 5501 and 5452 Prizes of Co.'s Rs. 500 each.

The following extra Prizes were also drawn.
No. 5511 Prize of Co.'s Rs. 4640.
No. 5227 Prize of Co.'s Rs. 4640.

[Englishman, August 31.

We have already recorded several casualties in H. M.'s 50th foot on its way to Cawnpore. The following detail of another, and a serious one, reached us yesterday from an obliging friend at Malda:—

"A private named Robert Brooklee arrived here on the 20th instant. He states that on the 17th a country boat containing Sergeant Wilson, corporal Kellis, himself and 18 privates with a crew of Natives was following the rest of the Regiment up the river when the mast broke and the boat upset, that the corporal, Sergeant and himself, alone clung to the boat, and that he saw some of the soldiers sink. After hanging on to the wreck for some time he found it breaking up and therefore tried to persuade Wilson and Kellis to take to the bamboos and try and get ashore, which they refused, as they could not swim; he however got a couple of bamboos, and after floating several hours in the water, was thrown ashore a little above Sheebgunge, where he fortunately fell in with some of the Police who fed him and sent him into the station in a most deplorable state, he having literally lost every thing but an old torn shirt. He is a fine lad, and told his story with great simplicity and I greatly fear he is the only one of the crew we shall ever hear of, Brooklee has returned to Berhampore to report himself to the officer commanding there."—*Ibid, September* 1.

There appears to be some doubts entertained, as to whether the "Army of Reserve" will assemble at Feroze pore. We are informed, that General Battine has written to say, that as a famine is anticipated in that part of the country, the assembling there of a large body of troops would be attended with the worst results. As to the destination of the said force, we believe, that the Governor General does not know much more on the subject than we do. A correspondent informs us, that his Lordship told the Commissary General that the Army had been assembled merely as a precautionary measure—with the view of producing a grand moral effect. We think, that this is very likely.—Hurkaru, September 1.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SHIP BROOKE FROM FIRE.—This matter has been before the police authorities, and the particulars as elicited before them are the following though nothing clear as to who were the persons concerned, transpired:—

It appears, that at about 11 o'clock that night, there was a cry of fire on board; the captain on hearing it, jumped on deck, when he was told that the ship was on fire below. By his order the main hatch was immediately taken off, when flames and smoke were seen in the fore part of the between-decks. The captain ordered his men to get water as quickly as possible, to ring the alarm bell, and some hands to clear the boats. Water being immediately procured, a rope was made fast round one of the seamen, who was lowered down into the hold. This man threw water on the fire, but without effect. The captain himself was then lowered down into the hold. When in there, he observed a cask of rum completely enveloped in the flames, and all the forepart of the ship on fire. He got more water, which he threw on the fire, but could not put it out. The heat and smoke were now so great, that he was obliged to rush on deck. As the rum was expected to explode, and as there was a large quantity of saltpetre close to the room, which could not fail in that case to ignite, the captain desired the men to be ready to jump into the boats, telling them that if immediate assistance was not procured, the ship would blow up. The men ran to the boats, and as the captain was going over the side, he saw some boats coming to his assistance, on this he called his men back, and with the assistance of several hands thus obtained from the Charles Kerr and Thoms Lowry, they made a last effort to save the ship, and happily succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

As to the cause of the fire, there seems to be little or no doubt, that it was occasioned by an accident. Some of the seamen, it would appear, had formed a design of stealing rum from the cask. They went for that purpose into the hold with a lamp, and bored two holes into the cask. The lamp had been by inadvertence placed on the board at the foot of the cask, and the rum in spouting out came unfortunately in contact with the flame of the lamp and blazed up. The rum continued to run out, and the floor was soon overspread with flames.

Much credit is due to the active exertions of the men from the Charles Kerr and Thomas Lowry, without whose assistance the ship would, in all probability, have been destroyed. After the flames had been extinguished, the captain found two gimlet holes in the cask, and the carpenter found a gimlet near it which, as he says, had been stolen from him a few day before.—Ibid.

We have received letters of the 11th instant, from Dhukka, (Affghanistan) from which an extract is given below. Its contents are not, however, of much interest or importance:—

"The 30th marched into camp on the 9th, (the day before yesterday) under Brigadier Wild. This morning the 6th and the corps just named proceed towards Alee Musjid, whence they are to escort 10 lakhs of rupees, which are to go to Jullalabad. The Sikhs, it seems, are to escort the treasure to Alee Musjid; where if they be not attacked by the Khyburees betwixt that and Jumrood, they will arrive with it the day after to-morrow. The 6th takes it on to Jullalabad from thence with some Irregulars.

"All the ordnance stores save only 200 rounds, went towards Peshawur this morning, under the two corps above-mentioned in general, and Lieutenant Christie, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, in *particular*.

"The 53rd is to march hither on the arrival of the 6th at Jullalabad.

"The 3rd or Wild's Infantry Brigade, will thus be completed, and will consist of the 30th, the 53rd, and the 6th Native Infantry, two Hessallahs and the 3rd Irregulars, and some guns—Backhouse's Mountain Train; and devil an atom more of news have I to give you.—Did you ever hear, by the way, of Troup, and Ukhbar Khan's attempt at riding a *Troup* Horse, to wit a beautiful Arab, which had been plundered from the gallant captain during what he calls the rapid flight from Jugdulluk.

"Troup, it seems, recognised the horse as his own. Nothing very wonderful in that you'd say—nor was there. He very unceremoniously told the Moslem that he was riding a horse that he hadn't paid for, adding—'and one that you don't seem to be very well able to manage—the horse is mine and I hope you will let me have him back.'

And so you shall, 'said Ukhbar Khan,' whenever your ransom is paid and you are released. Can he leap?' 'Try him!' answered Troup, and the nigger did try him, over a ditch about two feet wide; but not being a regular 'jumping nigger,' the fat man (I suppose you know that your friend is a '*fat friend*.')—the man, I say, fell to the ground.

"His obesity, however, saved him from broken bones and letting up 'something wrath,' for the ladies and all the other prisoners were rude enough to burst into a loud guffaw at this mishap—he said to Troup:—'Well, I've had a fall—now let us see you put him over *that*, pointing to a wall and ditch—rather a stiff jump altogether.

"Troup mounted, nothing loath—'And *now*,' said he, 'catch me who can among all your Afghan rabble!' Thus saying, he gave the horse his head and was off like a shot, in the direction of Julalabad. However, the consideration for his friends in captivity very properly restrained him (though he was not on his parole *then*;) so presently wheeling round again he returned, addressed himself haughtily to Ukhbar, and took the jump cleverly—as a dashing fellow should have done. He dismounted and returned once more to captivity."—*Ibid August*, 31.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Kingston*, Burt, from Bombay 13th Aug.

The Semaphore also report the H. C. S. *Amherst*, Patterson, from Khyook Phyoo 21st August. She has Native Troops on board.—Ibid, September 2.

It will be seen, by an advertizement, inserted above, that the steamer *Ganges* will be despatched to Maulmain to-morrow, the 3d instant. She will afford to parties here a rapid means of communication with their friends in Burmah.—Ibid.

MADRAS.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.—A charge of bribery and corruption to the trifling tune of two lakhs of Rupees has, we understand, been brought clearly home, to a certain head Sheristadar, by the exertions of a European Gentleman of well known talent, not in the Service. The victim is a Zemindar of consequence to the Southward. We would fain ask what steps have been taken against the delinquent? Surely his exchange to another district or retirement on Pen-sion: which are the modes of punishment hinted at by our Correspondent, are very indelicate to such wholesale plundering.—United Service Gazette, Sept. 6.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A FEMALE PRISONER.—A Correspondent at Trichinopoly informs us of a most atrociously barbarous act lately committed by some Police Peons on the person of an unfortunate woman, against whom they had a Warrant on suspicion of her having been a party to a robbery recently committed in the house of a Hindoo at that Station. The Peons however instead of carrying the parties immediately before the Magistrate, took it upon themselves to employ torture towards the female prisoner, to extort confession, by making use of the *Kolltecote*, which we are informed is a kind of wooden press, used by the Native authorities to compel payments from the ryots, when they are unwilling to produce their money. In this instrument the woman's bosom was squeezed, and she was otherwise treated with such disgustingly unmentionable cruelties of a nature similar to those practised last year by some Native Officials in Bengal, that the unfortunate creature's life was in danger. The matter had been brought to the knowledge of the Magistrate, who will we have not a doubt, adopts the most severe measures against the brutal wretches who committed this atrocious deed. Say what we may however of the mildness of our rule and excellence of our system—yet system which admits of the perpetration of acts of this nature on the part of the Mofussul Police—must be relaxed indeed to the very last pitch of relaxation!—Ibid.

Among the Native Princes of India, His Highness the Rajah of Travancore holds an honorable and distinguished place as the liberal patron of science, which Astronomy especially, has benefitted largely from his aid, and secured him a name and reputation in Europe. It is with pleasure we now record a fact which escaped us at the time—the election of His Highness a few months since as Honorary Member of the "Royal Asiatic Society." This Society embraces many distinguished names in Europe and has been the means of exploring and carrying on valuable researches relative to the history, antiquities, religion, manners and natural productions of the East, which but for the zeal and talent it has displayed might long, perhaps for ever, have remained wrapped in oblivion. A more appropriate compliment could not have been paid to the Rajah than by thus enrolling his name among the members of this learned body.—*Spectator*, Sept 7.

We noticed some time since the prevalence of Cholera in the Cuddapah district, and now regret to learn that this scourge has been equally felt at Nellore, where between 600 and 700 persons have been attacked, of which one half have died. The mortality would probably not have been so great, but from the gloomy impression of fatalism, which led many to the immoveable and fatal conviction that their time was come, or the equally grievous superstition of others which led them to reject medicine and European aid. The folly of this wretched infatuation was fully proved in the case of those who were more tractable; Mr. Stonhouse the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore having been most successful in his humane and energetic exertions to check the fatal progress of the disease; of one hundred and seventeen persons who allowed themselves to be properly treated, only seventeen died, and these had not duly followed the directions given. The disease has now passed away and the panic subsided, after having carried on its ravages for three weeks.—*Ibid.*

A grand Race dinner was given at Bangalore on the 1st, that being the day for nomination for several of the races, and much sporting business was settled on this occasion. It is expected the Races will be first-rate, and afford considerable sport. Mr. Chamier's hounds met on Friday and will continue to do so during the season. The rains had held off for several weeks and thus spoiled the second crop of hay; at the beginning of the month they set in again heavily. The Amateur Theatricals are still kept up with the accustomed spirit, the amateurs having lately received an occession to their strength. The "Heir at Law" is to come off on the 14th and probably a Ball about the end of the month.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Bangalore that the 23d Regiment W. L. I. are preparing for a move; new Colors are to be presented to them before leaving. Captain Amsinck had started dawk to take command of the H. A Troop at Nagpore; Captain Deas was to follow soon after. A melancholy suicide occurred at the station on Friday of an unfortunate man named Horton, belonging to the 2d European Light Infantry; he had been reduced to the ranks from being Serjeant a few day previous, which so affected his mind that he shot himself and breathed but for a few minutes after the fatal act—*Ibid.*

The Court of Directors have, we understand, sent out orders discountenancing any connection of Government with the Retiring Fund, and prohibiting its founds passing through the hands of Regimental Paymasters. It is thus evident that the Court now, as on former occasions look upon this Institution with a somewhat jealous eye, and though affording it a tacit sanction are very careful not to embarrass themselves in any future course they may see fit to adopt especting it.—*Ibid.*

The death of Lieut. H. F. H. Jourdan of the 1st Mad. Eur. Regiment promotes Ensign A. J. DE H. HARRIS to the superior rank.

We understand that the Officer Commanding the Tenasserim Provinces has applied for troops—in consequence of the King of Ava's expected arrival at Rangoon—to be prepared against any unforeseen events that may occur.—Athenæum, Sept. 8.

Extracts from New Works.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Blackwood opens this month with an excellent political article, whose merit will be seen in a long extract in another part of to-day's paper. This is followed by one asking an important question—"Why not colonise Cabul?" into the consideration of which we shall not be tempted here. The "Sketches of Italy" are continued in a very pleasant manner. We extract the following account of the Open Theatre at Verona:—

"THE OPEN THEATRE.—A theatre in the open air was too tempting, and classical at the same time, for us not to attend for once. We had yawned an evening ago amidst the one hundred and twenty empty boxes of the large theatre of Vicenza, where the poor boxkeeper was unable to give us change for our Napoleon, and we were resolved to see *cheap* Italian acting in its Thespian state of nature—nor were we disappointed. Our piece was called the *Two Old Men*. There were also two young men and two young women; two chairs stood on the stage, brought in by two servants. The play had only two scenes, the orchestra only two fiddlers, and the price of entrance was about twopence. The recollection of the *Two* Gentlemen of Verona made this recurrence of the dual number odd enough. The two old men, great friends formerly, were now likely to hate each other, from being in love with the same young lady, and were as absurd, as amorous, and grotesque in their dress and movements, as any two sexagenarians could afford to be. The two young men, in each other's, and in their *Susannah's* confidence, play off the two elders very much to everybody's amusement; most exacting of the respect due to *age*, they are always doing something, when they fancy themselves not seen, to compromise the claim. The young lady gives them to the devil without any circumlocution, whenever they become too importunate. The humour waxes broad and broader as the old Silenuses become aware each of the other's pretensions; they at last resolve to fight for the damsel hand to hand, and come on the stage wrapped in their old cloaks, and clenching their swords, and talking of the last drop of blood in their collapsed veins they will not listen to their nephews' sensible denunciation against duelling in general, and are too hot-blooded to be stayed. When they advance upon each other, and seem likely to fall like two torpid cock haters, the thing becomes very humorous and effective. Our bronze-faced villain of a *voiturier* scratched his head approvingly in the pit before us, while the two Hungarian soldiers, planted there to maintain order, might be seen, as the setting sun throws a gleam upon them, struggling to conceal their faces, which *will* laugh, though quite unsoldierly, and against regimental orders. At length, when the alternative is suggested—'Sooner than your hated rival shall prevail against you, my uncle, only order *me* to marry her, and I will carry her away from his pretensions'—the old man's anger is made the means of accomplishing his nephew's wish, and the spirit of farce and Foote is at its height. The motley crowd burst out into successive peals of merriment, shaking the canvass walls enough to make the old *aphitheatre* hard by jealous—amidst which the many-coloured audience rise, the chairs are tumbled over, and the vomitories have soon emptied the eager crowd over the piazza of the arena."

The article on "Human Sacrifices in India" is a highly interesting one, and is derived from the journal of Capt. Macpherson of the Madras army, who, in executing a survey of the country, had great opportunities afforded him for observation and inquiry.—The learned writer who makes Turkish history his theme has contributed a very good chapter, the subject of which is "Barbarossa of Algiers." The "Recollections of a Ramble through the Basque Provinces in 1836-7," contain some curious anecdotes of the Christino chief Martin Zurbano.

Colburn's New Monthly Magazine is in great force this month, what with contributions from the editor, Mrs. Trollope, Poole, Laman Blanchard, Horace Smith, the author of "Peter Priggins," and others, all of whom have done "their spiriting" wittily and well. Mr. Hood's speculations on the theory of apparitions are highly diverting, and his deadly-lively sketch of an undertaker quite unique, so much so indeed that we give it entire:—

"As a Neighbour he is to be shunned. To live opposite to him is to fall under the Evil Eye. Like the Witch that forespeaks other Cattle, he would rot you as soon as look at you if it could be done at a glance; but that Magic being out of date, he contents himself with choosing the very Spot on the House Front that shall serve for a Hatchment. Thenceforward he watches your going out and your coming in, your rising up and your lying down, and all your Domestic Imports of Drink and Victual, so that the Veriest She Gossip in the Parish is not more familiar with your Modes and Means of Living, nor knows so certainly whether the Visitor that calls daily in his Chariot is a mere Friend or a Physician. Also knows your Age to a Year, and your Height to an Inch for he has measured you with his Eye for a Coffin, and your Ponderosity to a Pound, for he hath an Interest in the Dead Weight, and hath so far inquired into your Fortune as to guess with what Equipage you shall travel on your last Journey. For, in Portessional Curiosity, he is truly a Pall Pry. Wherefore, to dwell near him is as melancholy as to live in view of a Churchyard; but to be within Sound of his Hammerings is to hear the Knocking at Death's Door.

"To be Friends with an Undertaker is as impossible as to be the Crony of a Crocodile. He is by Trade a Hypocrite, and deals of Necessity in Mental Reservations and Equivoques. Thus he drinks to your good Health, but hopes secretly it will not endure. He is glad to find you are so hearty as to be Apoplectic; and rejoices to see you are so stout—with a short Neck. He bids you beware of your old Gout and recommends a Quack Doctor. He laments the malignant Fever so prevalent—and wishes you may get it. He compliments your Complexion—when it is Blue or Yellow; admires your upright Carriage—and hopes it will break down. Wishes you Good Day—but means everlasting Night; and commends his Respects to your Father and Mother—but hopes you do not honour them. In short, his good Wishes are treacherous, are suspicious, and his Civilities are dangerous; as when he proffereth the Use of his Coach—or to see you Home.

"For the rest, he is still at odds with Humanity; at constant issue with its Naturalists, and its Philanthropists, its Sages, its Counsellors, and its Legislators. For example, he praises the Weather—with the Wind at East; and rejoices in a wet Spring and Fall for Death and he reap with one Sickle, and have a good or bad Harvest in common. He objects not to Bones in Bread (being as it were his own Diet), nor to ill Drugs in Beer, nor to Sugar of Lead or arsenical Finings in Wine, nor to ardent Spirits, nor to Interment in Churches. Neither doth he discountenance the Sitting on Infants; nor the swallowing of Plum Stones; nor of cold Ices at hot Balls—nor the drinking of Embrocations, nay he hath been known to contend that the wrong Dose was the right one. He approves, *contra* the Physicians, of a damp Bed and wet Feet—of a hot Head and cold Extremities, and lends his own Countenance to the Natural Small Pox, rather than encourage Vaccination—which he calls a flying in the Face of Providence. Add to these a free Trade in Poisons, whereby the Oxalic Crystals may currently become Proxy for the Epsom ones; and the Corrosive Sublimate as common as Salt in Porridge. To the same End he would give unto every Cockney a Privilege to shoot, within ten miles round London, without a Taxed Licence, and would *never* consent in a Fine or Deodand for Fast Driving, except the Vehicle were a Hearse. Thus, whatever the popular Cry he runs counter; a Heretic in Opinion, and a Hypocrite in Practice, as when he pretends to be sorrowful at a Funeral; or, what is worse, affects to pity the ill-paid Poor, and yet helpeth to screw them down.

To conclude, he is a Personage of ill Presage to the House of Life; a Raven on the Chimney Pot—a Deathwatch in the Wainscot a Winding Sheet in the Candle. To meet with him is ominous. His Looks are sinister; his Dress is lugubrious; his Speech is prophetic; and his Touch is mortal. Nevertheless he hath one Merit, and in this our Would, and in these our Times, it is a main one; namely, that whatever he *Undertakes* he *Performs*

"The Chemist's First Murder," by Laman Blanchard, and Poole's "Twenty-three Minutes Past Two," stand next in our estimation; and "The Five Incumbents," "The Two Skeletons," and the "Reminiscences of a Medical Student," are all excellent in their way.

The Dublin University Magazine.—In setting before us new chapters of "Jack Hinton," the accomplished and versatile author shows that he is as great a master of the terrible and pathetic as we have hitherto found him of the humorous. The scene in the mountain pass and the description of the journey are forcible illustrations of Mr. Lever's powers. From the latter chapter we quote Father Tom's description of the inhabitants of the barony of Achill:—

"I learnt from him that in the wild region where he lived there were above 15,000 persons, scarce one of whom could speak or understand a word of English. Of these he was not only the priest, but the ruler and the judge. Before him all their disputes were settled—all their differences reconciled. His word, in the strongest sense of the phrase, was a law—not, indeed, to be enforced by bayonets and policemen, by constables and sheriffs' officers—but one which, in its moral force, demanded obedience, and would have made him who resisted it an outcast among his fellows.

"'We are poor,' said the priest, 'but we are happy. Crime is unknown amongst us, and the blood of man has not been shed in strife for 50 years within the barony. When will ye learn this in England? When will ye know that this people may be led, but never driven; that they may be persuaded, but never compelled? When will ye condescend to bend so far the prerogative of your birth, your riches, and your rank, as to reason with the poor and humble peasant who looks up to you for protection? Alas, my young friend, were you to ask me what is the great source of misery of this unhappy land, I should tell you the superior intelligence of its people. I see a smile, but hare me out. Unlike the peasantry of other countries, they are not content. Their characters are mistaken, their traits misconstrued, partly from indifference, partly from prejudice, and, in a great measure, *because it is the fashion* to recognise in the tiller of the soil a mere drudge, with scarce more intelligence than the cattle in his plough, or the oxen in his team; but here you have a people quick, sharp-sighted, and intelligent, able to scan your motives with ten times the accuracy you can guess at theirs; suspicious, because their credulity has been abused; revengeful, because their wild nature knows no other vindicator than their own right arm; lawless, for they look upon your institutions as the sources of their misery and the instruments of your tyranny towards them; reckless, for they have nothing to lose; indolent, for they have nothing to gain. Without an effort to win their confidence, or secure their good-will, you overwhelm them with institutions—cumbrous, complicated, and unsuitable; and while you neglect or despise all appeal to their feelings or affections, you place your faith in your soldiery or a special commission. Heaven help you; you may thin them off by the gallows and transportation, but the root of the evil is as far from you as ever. You do not know them—you will not know them; more prone to punish than prevent, you are satisfied with the working of the law, and not shocked with the accumulation of crime; and when broken by poverty and paralysed by famine a gloomy desolation spreads over the land, you meet in terms of congratulation to talk over tranquillising Ireland.'"

"Pauline Butler" is a clever exciting story, but is so evidently a translation that its source ought to have been acknowledged. The article on the Bishop of Exeter is a clever sketch of the life and abilities of that eminent divine and controversialist. The translations from the German poetry are very well rendered, and there are several other papers deserving of commendation.

Bentley's Miscellany.—The continuation of Mrs. Butler's Tour possesses all the characteristics of that lady's style; it is clear, earnest, and circumstantial, occasionally coarse, but always entertaining. "Don't be too sure," is a laughable story, very humorously illustrated by George Cruikshank; it is a kind of domestic parody on the well known tale of the Emperor Seged. Mr. Peake's history of Pope Joan is very well sustained to the concluding sentence, which we recommend no one to anticipate Rippingille's story of "The Revenge" is painful but highly interesting. The evident truth which marks Mr. Rippingille's narratives, collected as they were from the actors in the scenes described, adds deeply to their interest. "Hours in Hindostan," by Henry Addison, are very amusing. We have repeatedly noticed these papers, and think that they even improve in quality. "The Snake Charmer," one of this series, is an excellent sketch. Ingoldsby's legend of "Netley Abbey" contains some amusing versification, but no story. We are, like Pierre, so great a friend to dogs that we conclude our notice of this Miscellany with a paper illustrative of the fidelity and sagacity of a retriever.

"FIDELITY AND SAGACITY OF A DOG.

"Henry Dawson, a young gamekeeper on a manor in Oxfordshire, had reared and trained with great care a retriever-puppy, in the hope of deriving future advantage from its services in the field. Rose (so was the retriever called) had attained the age of 15 months, and already possessed some of the accomplishments usually taught to her sagacious tribe, when the manor was given up by the proprietor, and H. Dawson left without employment. Under these circumstances he thought it would be better for him to pay a visit to his father, an old man—whose years amounted to four-score—and to ask his counsel and assistance in finding another place.

"Accompanied by Rose, the young man travelled to Welton, a small village in Buckinghamshire, where his father lived, and where he found such a welcome as parental affection can offer even under the humblest roof. After discussing his future plans and prospects with his venerable parent, Henry Dawson resolved, though not without a struggle, to part with Rose, and to go by sea to Scotland, where he had already spent two seasons, and had reasonable ground for expecting to find employment. After spending two days at Welton, Henry Dawson took an affectionate leave of his father, and crossing to one of the stations of the Great Western Railway, went up in the train with Rose to London. He had not been there many days, when her obedience to command, and the spirit with which she dashed into the Serpentine to fetch out her master's stick, attracted the notice of Colonel Byrne, who happened to be walking in the park at the time, and who, being a keen sportsman, detected in these youthful feats a quickness and sagacity which promised at a later period the recovery of many a wounded hare, pheasant, or wild-duck. The price asked by Dawson was liberal, but not exorbitant; and in a few hours poor Rose was separated from the instructor of her youth, and sadly immured in a kennel at the back of her new master's house.

"For the first day or two she did nothing but whine and lament; and though the daintiest canine food was offered to her, she would scarcely touch it; but time and kindness will produce the same effect on quadruped as on human nature, and at the end of a week Colonel Byrne had the satisfaction of finding that Rose's tail wagged at his approach, and that when he held out his hand she would lick it, and give him her rough paw in return. Encouraged by these indications of growing attachment, Colonel Byrne ventured to take her out with him, and was pleased to observe the readiness with which she followed his horse, or went back for a lost glove, or brought his stick from the Serpentine. She had twice accompanied him in his morning ride in Hyde Park; the third time that she did so the colonel met with a friend, who rode with him, and in consequence of some observation that fell from one of them respecting the paces of their steeds, they each mounted that of the other, and continued their ride.

"In crossing Piccadilly they passed a number of carriages and horsemen, and Rose, having lost sight of her master, and probably confused by his having changed his house, followed some other rider down the street. The colonel did not miss her for some minutes; then he returned to seek, whistle, and call her, but in vain; he inquired of policemen and passengers—no one had seen a dog answering the description, and he returned home dejected and wearied by his fruitless search. Determined, however, to leave no means untried for her recovery, he gave information at the police-stations; issued handbills offering a handsome reward; advertised her in the newspaper, and sent a faithful emissary to secure the good offices of a certain eminent dog-fancier, who lives in the centre of the metropolis.

"He is a sort of cockney Rob Roy, who exacts from maidens, dowagers, and canine amateurs of every class, a heavy black-mail for the restoration of such favourite dogs as his myrmidons have stolen or enticed to his abode, the price being levied rather according to the wealth and station of the owner, and his supposed affection for his pet, than for the intrinsic value of the animal; if the ransom offered is not sufficient to satisfy the demands of this predatory chieftain, the unfortunate captive is put to death, and while his flesh furnishes the veal pies sold to the lower c[illegible] the purlieus of St. Giles's, his skin finds it[illegible] the shop of the glove-maker, or the vender of f[illegible] ble dog-skin boots.

"All the endeavours of Colonel Byrne recovery of Rose proved unsuccessful. She ha[illegible] lost five days; numerous dogs had been brou[illegible] his door, many of them as like to her as 'Ha[illegible] Hercules,' and he had made up his mind to su[illegible] is much philosophy as his nature would perm[illegible] loss of his retriever, and of the ten guineas s[illegible] purchasing her, when one morning, as he was sit[illegible] his library, a strange step was heard at the do[illegible] servant ushered in an old man leading the na[illegible] gretted Rose. The colonel jumped from his chair, leaped upon his shoulders, licked his face, and [illegible] extravagant joy manifested in their mutual caress[illegible] would have been difficult to see aught of that wide[illegible] impassable barrier by which the instinct of the bru[illegible] separated from the reasoning faculty of man.

"After indulging himself for some time in fondl[illegible] his recovered favourite the colonel found leisure[illegible] bestow a more careful glance upon the stranger [illegible] had restored her to him. He was a spare old man, [illegible] hair silvered by the snows of eighty winters; [illegible] although his cheek still showed that ruddy complexi[illegible] which fresh air and health, full exercise will often p[illegible] serve to the most advanced age, there was an immis[illegible] strength in the tone of his voice, which proved that [illegible] withering hand of time had not left his faculties u[illegible] touched.

"'Tell me, my good friend,' said the colonel, 'who you are—and how did you recover for me my dog.'

"'Please your honour, sir, I have been a keeper fifty-four years—I have had many dogs to break, but none ever like Rose. She is the sagaciousest and lovingest thing alive, I do believe.'

"'I believe it too, my friend,' replied the colonel, 'but how did she come into your hands?'

"'Why, you see, sir, please your honour's worship, I am John Dawson, father of Henry Dawson, who reared and broke her. I learn from your honour's servant that you lost her in Piccadilly last Monday morning. On Tuesday afternoon she had found her way to the house where my son used to live in Oxfordshire; there she sniffed and smelt about till she found that he was gone; then she set off in search of him; and yesterday morning, being Thursday, before five o'clock I heard a scratchin' at my door in Welton village. I goes down to see what could be there at that early hour, who should it be, your worship, but Rose, who darts in atwixt my legs, and rushes up stairs to the room where my poor son slept when he was with me! I followed her up as fast as I could. As soon as she got into the room she put her fore-paws upon the bed, smelt the pillow, and finding it all cold, she lay down by the bed-side, and howled and cried just like a child. She then got up again, and smelt at all my old jackets and boots hung on pegs round the room, but found nothing of her master's; then she lay down and cried again. I do assure your honour it almost broke my heart to hear her, and to see the sad plight she was in; for she had travelled the skin off her feet, and she was a mere skeleton, from want of food and rest. Sixty miles, your honour, from London to the Oxfordshire manor, and forty from there to Welton! I am a poor old man now, and can hardly earn enough to buy my own bread; but if I could afford to keep Rose a hundred guineas should not buy her of me, after the love she has shown for my Henry.'

"As he concluded his narrative he dassed the back of his wrinkled hand across his moistened eyes, and struck his staff emphatically on the floor.

"'A hundred, guineas shall not buy her from me, my good old friend, said Colonel Byrne, 'and you may rest assured that she shall never know harsh or unkind usage.'

"He then slipped a few sovereigns into his hand, and, ringing a bell, desired the servant to set before the old man a hearty meal of beef and ale. As they left the room he turned towards Rose and caressed his wearied and travel worn favourite with an emotion which he was no longer able to repress.

'Rose is still the faithful guardian of the colonel's bed, and the companion of his walk or ride; and any sceptic who doubts the truth of her adventures, as above related, may satisfy himself by applying at No. ——, ——street, St. James's.

"London, 1842."

Ainsworth's Magazine. Five chapters of "The Miser's Daughter," and two capital illustrations by George Cruikshank, from the principal attractions of this month's number, though there are several other agreeable contributions. From the former we select a history of Ranelagh.

"This charming place of entertainment, the delight of our grandfathers and grandmothers, the boast of the metropolis, the envy of foreigners, the renowned in song and story, the paradise of hoops and wigs, is vanished,—numbered with the things that were. And we fear there is little hope of its revival. Ranelagh, it is well known, derived its designation from a noble man of the same name, by whom the house was erected, and the gardens, esteemed the most beautiful in the kingdom, originally laid out. Its situation adjoined the Royal Hospital at Chelsea; and the date of its erection was 1690-1. Ranelagh House, on the death of the earl, in 1712, passed into the possession of his daughter, Lady Catherine Jones, but was let, about 20 years afterwards, to two eminent builders, who relet it to Lacy, afterwards patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, and commonly called Gentleman Lacy, by whom it was taken with the intention of giving concerts and breakfasts within it, on a scale far superior, in point of splendour and attraction, to any that had been hitherto attempted. In 1741 the premises were sold by Lacy to Messrs. Crispe and Meyonnet for 4,000*l*, and the rotunda was erected in the same year by subscription. From this date the true history of Ranelagh may be said to commence. It at once burst into fashion, and its entertainments being attended by persons of the first quality, crowds flocked in their train. Shortly after its opening, Crispe became the sole lessee; and in spite of the brilliant success of the enterprise, shared the fate of most lessees of places of public amusement, being declared bankrupt in 1744. The property was then divided into 30 shares, and so continued until Ranelagh was closed. The earliest entertainments of Ranelagh were morning concerts, consisting chiefly of oratorios, produced under the direction of Michael Festing, the leader of the band; but evening concerts were speedily introduced, the latter, it may be mentioned, to show the difference of former fashionable hours, commencing at half-past five, and concluding at nine. Thus it began, but towards its close, the gayest visitors to Ranelagh went at midnight, just as the concerts were finishing and remained there till three or four in the morning. In 1754 the fashionable world were drawn to Ranelagh by a series of amusements called Comus's Court; and notwithstanding their somewhat questionable title, the revels were conducted with great propriety and decorum. A procession which was introduced was managed with great effect, and several mock Italian duets were sung with remarkable spirit. Almost to its close Ranelagh retained its character of being the finest place of public entertainment in Europe, and to the last the rotunda was the wonder and delight of every beholder. The *coup d'œil* of the interior of this structure was extraordinarily striking, and impressed all who beheld it for the first time with surprise. It was circular in form, and exactly 150 feet in diameter. Round the lower part of the building ran a beautiful arcade, the intervals between each arch being filled up by alcoves. Over this was a gallery with a balustrade, having entrances from the exterior, and forming a sort of upper boxes. Above the gallery was a range of round headed windows, between each of which was a carved figure supporting the roof, and forming the terminus of the column beneath. At first the orchestra was placed in the centre of the amphitheatre, but being found exceedingly inconvenient, as well as destructive of the symmetry of the building in that situation, it was removed to the side. It contained a stage capable of accommodating 30 or 40 chorus-singers. The original site of the orchestra was occupied by a large chimney, having four faces enclosed in a beautifully-proportioned hollow hexagonal column, [illegible] openings at sides, and a balustrade [illegible] Richly moulded, and otherwise ornamented with appropriate designs, this enormous column had a striking effect, and gave a peculiar character to the amphitheatre. A double range of large windows descended from the ceiling; others were [illegible] the column above mentioned, and every [illegible] lamp. When all these chandeliers and lamps were lighted, the effect was wonderfully brilliant. The external diameter of the rotunda was 185 feet, and it was surrounded on the outside by an arcade [illegible] within, above which ran a gallery, with [illegible] by pillars, and defended by a balustrade. The main entrance was a handsome piece of [illegible] with a wide round arched gate in the centre, and a lesser entrance at either side. On the [illegible] stood the Earl of Ranelagh's old house, a structure of some magnitude, but with little pretension to beauty, being built in the formal Dutch taste of the time of William of Orange. On the right, [illegible] on, was a magnificent conservatory, filled with aloes in front. In a line with the house on the side entrance of the rotunda, [illegible] and beautiful canal, in the midst of which was a chinese fishing-temple, approached by a bridge of the canal were broad gravel walks, bordered by lines of trees, and separated by hedges. The gardens were extensive groves, bowers, statues, temples [illegible] retreats."

[illegible] the same period may serve [illegible] Europe, and once esteemed the most [illegible] recreation of the kind, Vauxhall [illegible] exhibi-tence more than a century; and [illegible] that they are not [illegible] opened with a *ridotto al fresco*, about [illegible] speedily rising to a high reputation [illegible] and laid out in the most superb manner [illegible] orchestra, of Gothic form, ornamented [illegible] and niches, and provided with a [illegible] in the midst of the garden. The [illegible] rotunda, though not of equal dimensions [illegible] elagh, being only 70 feet in diameter [illegible] roof supported by four bands of [illegible] ished with foliage at the base, [illegible] wreathed with a Gothic balustrade [illegible] ing figures. From the centre depended a [illegible] chandelier. A part of the rotunda [illegible] was decorated with columns, between which were [illegible] paintings by Hayman. The entrance [illegible] was through a Gothic portal. Many [illegible] were pavilions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings, from designs by Hogarth and Hayman, appropriate to the place; each alcove having a table in it, capable of accommodating six or eight persons, and leading in an extensive sweep to a magnificent piazza, 500 feet in length, of Chinese architecture. This semi-circle led to a further sweep of pavilions. A noble gravel walk, 900 feet in length, bordered with lofty trees, and terminated by a broad lawn, in which there was a Gothic obelisk, faced the entrance. But the enchantment of the gardens commenced with the moment of their illumination, when upwards of 2,000 lamps, lighted almost simultaneously, glimmered through the green leaves of the trees, and shed their radiance on the fairy scene around. This was the charm of Vauxhall. One of its minor attractions was a curious piece of machinery representing a miller's house, a water-wheel, and a cascade, which at that period of the art was thought quite marvellous. There were numberless walks and wildernesses in the grounds, and most of the vistas were adorned with statues. In one of them, at a date a little posterior to this history, was a statue of Handel, as Orpheus, holding a lyre."

Mrs. Gore's Lines to Lady Elizabeth Gower are very feelingly written; and there is much pathos in the Irish story by Lady Harriette D'Orsay. "Uncle Sam" is as usual very amusing; and there is matter both for the grave and gay in Laman Blanchard's account of the Cemetery at Kensal Green, which is well and fully illustrated by Alfred Delamotte.

Fraser—under its new proprietor—continues the vein which has from the commencement ensured its success. The article on Polybius is scholar-like and well written. "The Hoax in return" is amusing and characteristic of the twaddlers of the last century. "Nimrod's Life and Times" continue to occupy a good deal of space, but the veteran sport man does not get over the ground very fast. Unless he changes his style, and avoids his present prolixity, it will be difficult to predict who may be in at the death." "The Two Victorines, a Tale of La Vendée," as far as it goes is well told. "The Way to set about it" is a shrewd article, by an old hand, whose lucubrations we are glad to see once more. "Rushings," and "Miss Trotter Chigs well," are humorous papers. "The Italian Theatre" is by *another* "old hand, not yet out of practice.

ELOPEMENT.—The following case of elopement has caused no small degree of excitement in some of the fashionable circles of society at the West-end. The facts of the affair are briefly these:—On Monday morning, a young lady, of great personal attractions, and between 18 and 19 years of age, only daughter of a wealthy baronet, in Portland-place, was suddenly missed from the mansion, and it was immediately discovered that she had taken with her the whole of her jewellery, which was of considerable value. Every possible enquiry was promptly instituted, with a view of finding out the retreat of the fair fugitive, but no tidings could be gained respecting her by any of those members of the family whose anxious solicitude for her welfare prompted them to be on the alert. The "mystery," however, was in the course of a few hours cleared up by the arrival of the lady, who returned to her parental roof (which she had so unceremoniously fled from) in a handsome carriage, and by her side was seated a dashing young Irish gentleman of fortune, to whom she had on the same morning been united in bonds indissoluble at a church not far distant. The "happy couple" alighted, and entered the dwelling, when the lady acquainted papa with the fact that she was married, and that she and her husband were about to quit London for the Emerald Isle. Whether a reconciliation took place between the baronet and his daughter we are unable to say with any degree of certainty; but we believe that the "event" has been forgiven. A marriage in Monday's *Globe* will probably indicate the parties.

FRACAS AT FLORENCE.—A considerable sensation has been produced in the Tuscan capital by a fracas between Mr. Delamore, an English gentleman of large property, residing with his family at Florence, and Mr. Baldwin, an American of fortune, also living lately in the same capital. Mr. Delamore and Mr. Baldwin were at one time very intimate, and were in the habit of playing together at cards and dice for small stakes. The former having been a winner, Mr. Baldwin goaded him to play for large stakes, as high as a hundred louis a throw. After repeated trials, Mr. Delamore left off a winner of 6,000*l*, and upwards, for which Mr. Baldwin gave his bill at sight, with the understanding that he was to be allowed time to pay his losses. This occurred in April, but in May Mr. Baldwin, in company with a Mr. Taylor, accused Mr. Delamore of playing with false cards and dice. The latter immediately sent a friend to Mr. Baldwin, and on the latter declining to meet him, posted him in the *Florence Gazette*, publishing at the same time a detailed account of the whole affair. Mr. Baker Dawson, a gentleman well known in the English sporting world, followed Mr. Baldwin to Pisa, and on the part of Mr. Delamore, delivered a letter declaring the American might consider himself horsewhipped, under which imaginary infliction Mr. Baldwin has remained passive. The cards and dice are under seal at Nash and Prowden's banking-house, but Mr. Baldwin has declined to have them opened and examined before any of the friends. —(This is evidently an exparte version of the affair; but, perhaps, there is little to choose between them. A "leg" ought surely, to be content with "leg bail.")

Printed at the Courier Press by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

☞ The *Delhi Gazette* Extraordinary of the 5th Instant, just received, contains such gratifying intelligence respecting General England and Nott, that we hasten to communicate the same to our Readers.

We Lose no time in giving Publicity to the subjoined despatch, received from the Govr. General's Head Quarters early this morning. It is gratifying to know, that the immense convoy uuder General England is so far safe on its way to quettah, and that General Nott has made such good progress on his side of Kandahar. The arrangements of General England do him great credit, and will be perused with much gratification.

NOTIPICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Kurnaul, September 3d, 1842.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India has directed the publication of the following copy of a despatch from Major General England K. H., dated the 19th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

(Copy.)

From Major-Goneral R. ENGLAND, K. H.,
Commanding Sciende Force.
To T. H. MADDOCK ESQ.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
With the Govr. Genl.

Dated Camp, near Killa Abdoola, 19th Augt. 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that the British force at Candahar having evacuated that City on the 7th and 8th, I moved from my encampment near its walls on the 10th, pursuant to instructions, with the detachment mentioned in the margin en route to Quetta, and that I arrived on this ground yesterday.

1 Troop late Shah's Horse Arty.
7 Guns drawn by bullocks.
2 Ressallahs Irregular Horse.
1 ditto Poona ditto.
25th Bombay N. I.
Late Light Battalion ditto.
1st, 2nd, 5th } Regts. late Shah's Infantry

2.—It was communicated to me on the 9th and subsequently that the insurgents were preparing to attack the column and convoy under my charge in its passage, and especially that they would make efforts to intercept it in the strong country of the Kojuck range, at the northern extremity of which I arrived, with little molestation on the morning of the 16th.

3.—Whatever might have been the intentions of the enemy, it was ascertained by reconnoitering that the highest points of the mountain were not yet occupied by them, and I thought it right therefore notwithstanding that the Troops had just completed a night march of 24 miles to push forward a light column to seize the summit at once.

4.—This operation was perfected by three battalions and the most important ridge and all the peaks commanding the principal passes were gained by the Troops before dark.

5.—On the following morning the insurgents began to appear in small bodies on different hills but the route being flanked they did little mischief and the baggage, Artillery and immense retinue under the protection of this camp, including nine or ten thousand beasts of burthen, began the ascent covered by a rear Guard of two Battalions and Cavalry, and I was soon made aware of our good fortune in having seized the heights on the previous evening for the number of the enemy gradually increased but all their efforts to capture the baggage or indeed to interrupt us to any serious extent were frustrated and the passage across the Kojuck mountains may be said to have been perfected by noon on the 18th.

6.—I have had the highest reason to be gratified with the exertions of all the Officers and Troops on this occasion, and it is entirely owing to their incessant efforts in duties of great fatigue, under a privation of water, both in climbing up the extreme points of the range to drive off the enemy whenever they appeared, and in dragging thirteen pieces of Artillery over the ridge, that this service has been accomplished with so little loss on our side of life or of convoy.

7.—Ibeg to enclose a list of the casualties in killed and wounded of this column which have occurred since I left the immediate vicinity of Candahar.

8.—My last accounts of Major General Nott were of the 13th, three marches North of Candahar.

9.—His Highness Prince Timoor and his family are in my camp and every possible attention is paid to his comfort and safety.

10.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General will have been informed that the Chief Saloo Khan who had taken service with us after the affair with the enemy of the 28th April, near Hykulzie, suddenly absconded from the Military post held by us at this place on hearing of our abandonment of Candahar, and it was presumed therefore that he was at the head of the insurgents in the Kojuck hills, but I am not inclined to believe that he was thus employed and I think it more probable that he may have proceeded to join Prince Suftur Jung who had placed himself at the head of affairs at Candahar.

11.—I have no information to warrant the expectation of any serious opposition between this and Quettah especially as the Brahoee connection with the Affghans seems severed for the present, and I hope to be enabled to report my arrival at Quetta to His Lordship on the 27th or 28th instant.

12.—Pursuant to the instructions of Government of the 19th March, I have assumed the political responsibilities as well as military command, vacated by the casualty therein contemplated in the departure from these countries of Major-General Nott.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. ENGLAND, Maj.-Genl.,
Commanding Scinde Force.

RETURN of Casualties among the Troops under the command of Major General England K. H., since leaving Kandahar up to this date inclusive.

KILLED.

1 Private 1st Irregular Cavalry.
1 Do. 12th Regt. N. I.

WOUNDED.

1 Private 1st Irregular Cav.
1 Bheestees Poona Horse.
1 Private, 25th N. I.
1 Havildar Light Company.
1 Do. 1st Irregular Infantry.
1 Private do.
Do. 5th Irregular Infantry.
1 Havildar do.

MISSING.

1 Private Light Compay.

Total, 11

(Signed) W. WYLLIES.
Major—Brigade Major S. Force.

(True copy.)

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

From Jellalabad and Futtehabad, we have letters one day later than those given in our issue of the 3rd. They confirm the departure of General Pollock from Jellalabad on the 20th and his arrival at Futtiabad on the 21st ultimo, and announce the addition, we much regret to say, of another captive to the list of those already known to be in the hands of the enemy. Capt. E. Saunders Engrs., whose disguise as a butcher had hitherto protected him, was denounced to Mohomed Ukhbar and immediately seized. Further particulars of this lamentable event and of other transanctions at Kabul and Futtehabad will appear in our next.

The following from Jellalabad, received just as we were about to put the above to press, is too interesting and important to be delayed till the issue of Wednesday's Gazette. General Nott and his Army are indeed verifying our prediction of the 31st ultimo, that "their progress from Kandahar to Kabul would be one of glory throughout." At the same time we regret to publish the account relating to the prisoners, tho' happy to hear of the possibility of the reports of Captain Troup's death being unfounded:—

Jellalabad, 23rd August, 1842.

"We have had glorious news from Nott's army. It seems that Shumshoodeen Khan would not wait for their arrival at Ghuznie, but marched out with a very large force to meet them, and, sure enough, they had a most beautiful fight of it upon the open plain, and, as was to be exported, Shumshoodeen got a good thrashing, losing, they say, the whole of his camp equipage, carriage, &c., &c. Should this really prove true, the affairs at Cabul will be easily settled. The Kuzzilbash Chief, Khan Shereen Khan, they say, has been poisoned, others say only seized and confined, and there are many fears that the poor prisoners are now away over the hills towards Bokhara or elsewhere, as Ukhbar Khan will never remain to see the force arrive at Cabul; besides which dessensions have already appeared in his Durbar. Troup's death has been contradicted. It was again given out yesterday that the troops here were not to go on to Cabul, but were to hold the passes open for the troops from the other direction. The General has sent back upwards of one hundred Dragoons, their horses being so out of condition, that they were not fit so carry the men, so man and horse returned to the tune of 118"

The Governor General arrived at Kurnaul on the 3d instant at 3 o'clock A. M., the troops had been ordered to parade to receive him, but he was too early for them. A levee was held at 12 o'clock. "Lord E.", says a Correspondent, "came in laughing, with a despatch in his hands from General England, and after wishing us good morning said he must read it first, it was so interesting; he then gave us some Extracts, telling us that England had got through the Kojuck pass &c." His Lordship's consideration in causing a copy to be forwarded to us, renders out quoting from our Correspondent's letters unnecessary His Lordship is winninggolden opinions for his affability, and is decidedly popular at Kurnaul and Meerut.

BOMBAY, U. S. GAZETTE, SEPT. 16.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter just received from onr own Correspondent dated Jellalabad the 20th August.

"The Troops proceeding to Cabul are Brigaded as follows, viz

3d Troops 1st BrigadeHorse Artillery..3 1 Do. 2d Do. do...3d Dragoons..3 1 Irrigular Cavalry..13th Light Infantry..35th Native Infantry.—Are now at Futtiahbad under General Sale, where they remain till joined by the rest of the Force; Capt. Mainwaring is Commissariat Officer with this Brigade.

Head Quarters, Goneral Pollock..Division Staff, General McCaskell..One Squadron 5th Native Cavalry..Head Quarters, and one Squadron 10th Native Cavalry..Abbott's Field Battery..9th Regt. of Foot..26th Native Infantry..60th Ditto ditto..2 Companies Sappers and Miners..Park and Magazine.—To march from Jellalabad for Futtiabad on 23d August under Brigadier Tulloch.—Capt. Nugent is Commissariat Officer with this Brigade.

1st Native Cavalry..31st Foot..33d Native Infantry..Mountain Train..Treasure..Mackison's Bildars and Jessailchees...To march from Jellalabad on 22d August under Brigadier Monteath; Captain Lloyd, Commissariat officer with this Brigade.

The whole of the above Force is to move from Futtihabad on the 4th September, upon Cabul.—Ackbar Khan has sent down 3,000 men, to occupy the Passes betwixt Futtiabad and Cabul—and some of these men were seen on the evening of the 13th instant, from General Sale's Camp.

The following Troops remain at Jellalabad.

4 Troops 10th N. Cavalry..2 Company 2 Battalion Artillery and Light field Battery..6th Regt. N. I..53rd N. I..400 Europeans, of different corps, in the Field Hospital..Under Lieut. col. Eckford..Captain Gwatkin Commissariat officer.

REMAIN AT DAKKA.—30th Regt. N. I. Infantry..64th ditto..Anderson's Irregular Cavalry..Under Brigadier Wild..Capat. Duffin Commissariat officer.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUREIR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1842.

No. 565. The leave granted to Lieutenant G. DeSausmarez, of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, in General Order, No. 321, dated 27th April last, is extended from the 20th July to the 30th September instant, to enable that Officer to rejoin his Corps.

No. 566. The following extract (Para. 8) of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. No. 29, dated the 29th June last, is published for information.

Letter dated 13th November 1841, No. 151.

Recommending the Widow of the late Assistant Surgeon A. Weatherhead, for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund. } 8. Will be duly attended to.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1842.

No. 567. Captain E. Whichelo, Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence till the 31st proximo, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1842.

No. 568. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant J. G. Forbes, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, of his appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Deccan.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th Sept. 1842.

1. Major J. Saunders, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry having been reported fit for duty is directed to proceed and join his Corps in Scinde, by the first Steamer in October.

2. Color Serjeant Fleming of the 2d Regiment European Light Infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's non-effective List, and appointed Serjeant Major to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

3. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Deesa, and of which Subedar Major Kundoo Mater of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

4. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brevet Captain Stuart dated Rajcote, the 10th February 1842, directing assistant surgeon Nicholson, to take medical charge of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, and Detachment of Golundauze Battalion during the absence of Surgeon Lush, on Field service, or until further orders.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Penefather, dated Kurrachee the 25th August 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon F Manisty, attached to the 15th Regiment N. I. to take Medical charge of the staff at that station, and assistant surgeon McGrath, of Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, to take medical Charge of the 17th Regiment N. I. from the 27th of that month, consequent on the departure of assistant surgeon Hamilton, to the Presidency, on medical certificate.

An order by Major General Fearon, dated Mhow, the 3rd Sept. 1842, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 11 rejected Recruits enlisted for the Recruit Depot at that station, and 17 for the Recruit Depot at Poona, to enable them to return to their Native Villages.

5. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Lieut. W. Hodgson, Artillery, from 12th Sept. to 25th Oct. to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

Ensign J. G. Moyle, 10th Regt. N. I. from 1st Sept. to 30th Oct. in extension to remain at Sattara on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Hamilton, 17th Regt. N. I. from 27th Aug. to 30th Sept. to proceed from Kurrachee to the Presidency on medical certificate.

Ensign J. G. Laurie, 21st Regiment Native Infantry from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept. on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor Atkins Commissariat Deptartment from 1st to 30th Sept. in extension to remain at Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

Bt Capt. D. Strettell, 20th Regt. Madras N. I. from 1st to 17th Sept. in extension to enable him to join his station.

Ensign A. J. Shuldham 26th Regt. Madras N. I. from 10th September to 22d Nov. to proceed to Vingorla, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 14th Sept. 1842.

1. First Hospital Assistant John Thomson, now on duty at Poona, is attached to the convalscent establishment at the Mahableshwur Hills, until further orders.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 16 days subsistence money to one rejected Recruit enlisted for the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to enable him to return to his native village

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:

Capt. W. Thatcher, Native Veteran Bn. from 7th Sept. to 30th Sept. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 14th September 1842.

1. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following List of Cadets be published in General Orders.

No. 5 of 1842.

List of rank of Cadets for the Bombay Cavalry and Infantry.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the departure from Falmouth, by the Overland route, and in the following order. viz.

Edward Penfold Arthur....Oriental.....2d May
Edward Francis Moore....do.....do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Nathaniel Butterfield Tucker..Rajasthan..2d May.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Falmouth by the Overland route, and in the following order, viz.

John Henry Reynolds.....Tagus.... 2d July.
John Malcolm.....do .....do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

George Whitehead West,.....Malabar.... 13th July
Stuart John Dalzell.....do.....do.
Robert Cowper.....do.....do.
Hamilton Robert Hathway....Childe Harold, 16th July.
John Scott Baird.....do.....do.

Memo. The ship "Childe Harold" *not* having sailed from Gravesend on the 5th May as reported in Lloyd's List, the name of H. R Hathway is to be struck out of List No. 4 of 1842, his rank being adjusted in the present List.

(Signed) PHILLIP MELVILL,
Secy. Mily. Dept.

East India House, the 27th July 1842.
East India House, London. 30th July 1842.
(A True Copy.)
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL
By order of His Excy. the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 30th Augt. 1842.

The honorable the president in council is pleased to direct the publication of the following notification dated 22d instant, received from the right hon'ble the governor general, together with the despatch therein alluded to from his excellency lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., commanding the land forces in China, to the address of the right hon'ble lord Stanley, her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, detailing the operations of the British forces in the attack and capture of the city of Chapo on the 18th of May last:

Notification.--Cawnpore, Secret Department, the 22d August, 1842.—The right honorable the governor-general of India has directed the publication of the following copy of a despatch from his excellency lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., commanding the land forces in China, to the address of the right honorable lord Stanley, her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, detailling the operations of the British forces in the attack and capture of the fortified heights and city of Chapo on the 18th of May last.

By order of the right hon'ble the govr. genl of India.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr. General

(Copy.)

FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. GOUGH, K C. B.
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force, China.
THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD STANLEY, &c. &c. &c.
Dated Head Quarters, Chapo, 20th May, 1842.

My Lord,—My despatch to your lordship of the 10th April, enclosing a copy of my previous one of the 22d March to the governor-general of India, will have led your lordship to expect my present communication, announcing the attack on and capture of Chapo, by her majesty's military and naval forces. I shall leave to his excellency sir Wm. Parker to detail the movements and operation of the naval part of the expedition, merely observing that the same unity of action and of co-operation has existed, which have hitherto, under divine providence, so materially tended to the successful result of every operation, and that I have experienced the most cordial and effective assistance, not only from the admiral, but from the several captains and officers of her majesty's and the Indian navy.

2. I shall now beg leave to detail, with as much brevity as possible, our military movements since the evacuation of Ningpo, which event your lordship will perceive, by the accompanying copy of my despatch to the governor-general of India was effected in a most satisfactory manner on the 7th instant, leaving, I trust among the inhabitants of that part of the Chakeang province a deep feeling of respect and gratitude for the orderly and forbearing conduct of the british soldier, and proving, that, while pressing on the government and overthrowing every opposing display of military force, it has been our object to protect the Chinese population of every class and grade as much as lay in our power. The same despatch your lordship also will perceive, mentioned the with drawal of the troops from the city of Chinghae, and the continued occupation alone of the joss-house hill, above that city, commanding the entrance of the Ningpo river.

3. The fleet could, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of sir Wm. Parker, only leave the anchorage of just-in-the-way on the 13th instant, where his excellency had assembled the ships from Chusan, Chinhae and Ningpo, and in consequence of the extraordinary strength of the tides in this Tseentang river, we only reached the anchorage off this city on the evening of the 17th, Sir Wm. Parker and myself however, had an opportunity the preceding day, to make a most satisfactory reconnoissance in the two smaller steamers of the defences of this place, when we decided on the points of disembarkation and the line of conjoint operations we deemed advisable for the different arms under our respective commands.

4. Having had but imperfect information we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapo, but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from 3 to 4 miles to the eastward as well as of the battles, which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the imperial canal, which runs almost round the walls. These heights were strengthened by several breast-works both in their gorges and along their sides, and small enclosed joss-houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries commanding the anchorage. On these heights and within the breast-works and batteries, some thousand Chinese soldiers shewed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamers, although they passed and re-passed within very short range.

5. From all I could see of the defences on the heights, and from all I could learn of the position of the city, I felt assured that I could turn the whole of the former, and if rapidly executed, cut off all the troops left to defend these heights. But if I should fail in that object I had hopes of being able to enter the city with the fugitives. A bay, about four miles to the eastward, presented a good point of debarkation whatever might be the force of the opposing enemy, and in consultation with Sir W. Parker, we decided on this point, covering the operations by the steamers and small vessels of war, while the Cornwallis, Blonde and Modeste were to take up their positions in front of the western batteries already named, and of the suburb batteries in the extreme right.

Right column under Lieut. Col. Morris.

	Officers	Other ranks.
18th royal Irish	22	470
49th regiment	25	426
Sappers	1	25
	48	921

Centre column under Lieut. Col. Montgomerie.

Detachment royal artillery	2	25
Madras artillery	8	164
Sappers	2	74
Rifle com 36th M N. I.	3	100
	15	363

Left column under Colonel Schoedde.

26th regiment	27	521
55th	15	274
Sappers	1	25
	43	820

6. The troops named in the margin were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamer at day-light on the morning of the 18th, and the whole force including the light field-train, was successfully landed by 8 o'clock under the able superintendence of commander Richards, of H. M. ship Cornwallis, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertion. The right column which I accompanied landed first and occupied a commanding height without opposition covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the force. When the whole were landed and formed, directed colonel Schoedde, supported by the artillery under Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights so as to get in rear of the enemy and cut off his communication with the city, which now appeared within the range of heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit, successively attacking the several works and joss-houses as they proceeded. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breast-works in the centre. It afforded me the greatest satisfaction as I crowned each succeeding height, to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid, but collected movement of the left column under colonel Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy instead of retreating on it, to move along the heights, which were now one after the other carried by the right column with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of about 300, who finding themselves surrounded took possession of a house and enclosure which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender until the house was in flames from our rockets and breached by powder bags judiciously placed by captain Pears, when not above 56, and these mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners. During these operations, I witnessed with much satisfaction the alacrity with which captain Simpson of the rifle company, 35th Madras N. I., brought up his company, and the spirited manner in which the sepoys pressed the enemy, keeping up the communication between the two columns. Perceiving that the enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the left column to occupy a height close to and commanding the south east angle of the city wall. Lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the rifles to occupy the houses close to the wall to cover the grenadiers of the 55th and the sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intervened—lieut. Gordon, attached to the sappers, fortunately found a small boat with which he crossed (finding the canal not ford-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

able) and secured two others of considerable size at the opposite side, with which we crossed over the grenadiers 55th, under brevet major McLean and a body of sappers with scaling ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. I deem it right here to observe that I was much assisted in crossing this canal by captain Watson of H. M. S. *Modeste*, who joined me at the moment with a few seamen from that ship. Having collected the force on the walls, Sir Wm. Parker with the seamen and marines soon joined me, and we moved round the city, when I had the several gates occupied. Receiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Hangchoo, I directed the 55th to pursue and bring them to action, if possible, but having had to make the circle of the wall (3 miles) as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance that major Fawcett could only come up with the stragglers; but it had the good effect of obliging most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse. It is so easy for a Chinaman to divest himself of the appearance of a soldier, that I have to doubt many escaped by throwing off the outward uniform by which alone they are distinguishable from the peasantry. I found the walls not so high or in such good order as I anticipated from the importance of the place. The Chinese had but few guns or even ginjals mounted on them. Notwithstanding, we have found several arsenals with all kinds of arms and ammunition, together with a foundry and a gunpowder manufactory, which of course I have ordered to be destroyed, merely taking off the few (11) brass guns. The Chinese appear to have placed all their reliance in the positions on the heights, and possibly on the supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents.

7. Chapo has this peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tartars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, as in every house, two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows and arrows were found. This would appear to be a Mantchoo privilege, as the Chinese troops have theirs collected in arsenals.

8. The strength of the Chinese force is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information I would say they had about 8,000 men in the city and on the heights, 1700 of whom were Mantchoo Tartars. I calculate their loss to be about from 12 to 1500 men.

9. I regret to feel obliged to remark that my loss is greater than I had anticipated—though small when the strength of the position, and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese is taken into consideration. I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and here I may be permitted to express my deep regret at the loss, to the service and to his country, of lieut. col. Tomlinson, of the royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps in the full career of renown, honored by that corps, lamented by all. I have also been deprived of the valuable services of lieut. col. Mountain, who has received three severe, but I trust, not dangerous wounds, the uniform zealous conduct of this meritorious staff officer, I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing, and pleasure in recording. I fear also I shall for a considerable time be deprived of the services of captain Campbell, of the 55th, who is dangerously wounded, and whose spirited conduct at Chusan, I felt called on to notice. Every possible attention has been paid to alleviate the suffering of my other wounded officers and soldiers by Dr. Fretch superintending surgeon, whose zealous exertions are unceasing and I am most thankful to find all are doing well.

10. The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. To colonel Schoedde, lieut.-cols. Morris and Montgomerie, commanding columns, my best thanks are due,—they well executed every order they received, and were as well supported by the several commanding officers of corps and detachments. Lieut.-col. Pratt, 26th regiment, lieut.-col. Stephens, 49th, lieut.-col. Knowles, royal artillery, major Fawcett, 55th, bt. major Gratton, 18th royal Irish, subsequent to the lamented fall of lieut.-colonel Tomlinson; major Anstruther, Madras artillery, and captain Simpson, rifle company 35th Madras N. I., all of whom merit my warmest thanks; as do likewise the general and my personal staff, from whom I received the most effective assistance and support. All having accompanied me throughout the operations in a country where every order has to be conveyed by an officer on foot over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my sense of obligation to major Gough, who had, combined with his duties as deputy quarter-master-general to act for lieut.-col. Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose services, I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are also due to captain Pears, field engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to your lordship's notice my senior aid-de-camp, captain Wittingham. I shall now, my lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British soldier it is superfluous, that the force entrusted to my command, has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it: an anxious wish to do their duty to their sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lt. Genl.,
Comdg. Expeditionary Land Forces.

Head Quarters, Chapo, the 20th May, 1842.
(True Copy.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Gr. Gl

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of his excellency lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., at the attack of the fortified heights and capture of the city of Chapo on the 18th May 1842.

Head Quarters, Chapo City, 19th May, 1842.

CORPS.	KILLED. Officers.	KILLED. Sergeants.	KILLED. Drummers.	KILLED. Rank & File.	WOUNDED. Officers.	WOUNDED. Sergeants.	WOUNDED. Drummers.	WOUNDED. Rank & File.	REMARKS.
Staff.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
H. M's. 18th Royal Irish Regt.	1	1	0	3	2	1	1	27	
,, 26th Cameronians....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	
,, 49th Regiment.....	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	
,, 55th Ditto.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madras Sappers and Miners..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Rifle Company 36th Madras Native Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total.....	1	1	0	7	7	1	1	42	

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.—Lieut.-colonel N. R. Tomlinson, 18th royal Irish, killed; lieut.-colonel A. S. H Mountain, C. B., deputy adjutant-general, severely wounded; captain Colin Campbell, H M's. 55th regiment, dangerously ditto; lieutenant A. E. Jodrell, H. M's 18th royal Irish regiment, ditto ditto; captain T. S. Reynolds, H. M's. 49th regiment ditto ditto; lieutenant and adjutant W. P. K. Browne, H. M's. 49th regiment, ditto ditto, and lieut. J. G. Johnstone, Madras sappers and miners, ditto ditto.

Total killed..... 9
Wounded..... 51
Grand Total..... 60

(Signed) J. B. GOUGH, Major,
Deputy Quarter Master-Genl. Actg. for
Deputy Adjt.-Genl. Expeditionary Force.
(True Copy.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor-Genl

Return of ordnance captured at Chapo on the 18th May, 1842, by the combined forces under the command of their excellencies lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough G. C. B., and vice-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B.

SITUATION OF BATTERIES.	Brass Guns. 6 Pounder.	Brass Guns. 16 ,,	Brass Guns. 18 ,,	Brass Guns. 24 ,,	Brass Guns. Total.	Iron Guns. 1½ Pounder.	Iron Guns. 3 ,,	Iron Guns. 4 ,,	Iron Guns. 5 ,,	Iron Guns. 6 ,,	Iron Guns. 8 ,,	Iron Guns. 9 ,,	Iron Guns. 10 ,,	Iron Guns. 12 ,,	Iron Guns. 18 ,,	Iron Guns. 24 ,,	Iron Guns. Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Upper Point Pattery.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	The Brass Ordnance has been embarked, and the Iron Ordnance destroyed.
Lower ,, ...	1	3	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	12	
Circular ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
South Beach ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,, Gate ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arsenal ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,, No. 1	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	
,, 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
,, 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	3	0	2	6	29	2	3	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	42	48	

A very large quantity of gin jals, matchlocks, swords, gunpowder, shot, and other ammunitions of war taken and destroyed.

(Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE, Lt.-Col.
Commanding Arty. Eastern Expedition.
Chapo, 21st May, 1842.
(True Copy)
(Signed) J. B. GOUGH, Major,
Deputy Quarter Master-General, Actg. for
Deputy Adjutant-General.
(True Copy)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr.-Genl.

By order of his honor the President in Council,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th Aug. 1842.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the following movements will take place at the periods, and in the order specified.

CORPS.	FROM.	TO.	HOW AND WHEN TO MOVE.
17th Regt. N. I....	Dinapore.....	Barrackpore....	By water on the 1st of October.
28th ditto.....	Barrackpore	Sylhet.....	By water when relieved by the 17th regiment.
30th ditto.....	Sylhet.....	Dinapore.....	By water when relieved by the 28th regiment.
46th ditto.....	Benares.....	Barrackpore....	To march when relieved by the 47th regiment.
47th ditto.....	Barrackpore	Benares.....	To march on the 1st December.
66th ditto.....	Ditto.....	Arracan.....	By sea to embark in February.
68th ditto.....	Arracan.....	Barrackpore....	By sea when relieved by the 66th regiment.
			The detachment from the 68th regiment on duty at Chittagong to be relieved by a party of equal strength from the 66th regiment to march from Barrackpore on the 1st of January.

Strict attention to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the civil authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may be; to the transmission of progress and other reports to head quarters; and during the absence of His Excellency the commander in chief from the Presidency, of duplicates of all such reports to the officers in charge of the Adjutant General's and Quarter master General's offices in Calcutta.

Routes will be furnished from the office of the Qr. mr. Genl. of the army.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th August 1842.

At a general court martial assembled at Lucknow, on Friday the 24th day of June 1842, Lieutenant and Brevet captain Bryan William Darwin Cooke, of the 56th regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge. "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"1st. In having, by prolonged inebriety, rendered himself unable to attend the muster parade of the regiment at Lucknow, on the 2d day of May 1842.

"2d. In having, on or about the 26th of March 1842, appeared in a state of intoxication on the march of the regiment from Mullye to Lucknow, his misconduct having been overlooked on that occasion, on his promise, made to his commanding officer, that he would, for the future, conduct himself in a sober and correct manner; that promise having been broken by the inebriety alleged in the first instance of the charge.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that Lieutenant and Brevet captain Bryan William Darwin Cooke, 56th regiment native infantry is guilty of the whole and both instances of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "prolonged" in the 1st instance, of which they acquit him; and do therefore, sentence him to be suspended from his rank, pay and allowances, for the period of twelve (12) months."

Revised finding and Sentence.—"The court are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that captain B. W. D. Cooke 56th regiment native infantry, is guilty of the whole and both instances of the charge preferred against him; and do therefore sentence him to be suspended from his rank, pay and allowances, for the period of twelve (12) calendar months."

Approved and confirmed
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander in Chief,
Simla, 25th August 1842. East Indies.

The suspension of capt. Cooke is to be computed from the 8th of August 1842.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

It appears that the court required the Judge Advocate to produce the proceedings of the court of inquiry which preceded this trial; but on hearing the objections urged by the Judge Advocate, they yielded the point. Their decision was correct. The proceedings of a court of inquiry are furnished to a Judge Advocate to assist him in conducting the trial, but their contents are not evidence and cannot with propriety be made known to the court martial, unless statements recorded in such proceedings become a point at issue at the court martial, which was not the case in the present instance.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

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